REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1946-47

(Ending 30th June 1947)

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

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CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	Reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1912-13.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	Reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1924-25.

(i) Tours and Engagements of His Highness the Maharaja

1. His Highness spent the major part of the year at the Capital. During November 1946, His Highness visited Bangalore and toured in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts.

2. At Mysore, His Highness performed the Opening Ceremony of St. Philomena's College on the 9th October 1946, and laid the Foundation Stone of the

POLITICAL

Sri Jayachamaraja Boy Scout Headquarters on the 11th October 1946. On the 12th October 1946, His Highness presided over the annual Convocation of the University of Mysore held at the Jaganmohan Palace.

3. At Bangalore, His Highness participated in the Ceremonial Parade held at the Palace Parade Grounds on the 7th November 1946 to mark the occasion of the presentation of a Saluting Gun and laid the Foundation Stone of the Sri Kempu Cheluvajammanni Avaru Hospital for Women and Children, and the Inaugural Stone of the Harijanapura Colony on the 8th November 1946.

4. On the 25th November 1946, His Highness gave a Garden Party at the Bangalore Palace to the Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Philip Gaisford, C.I.E., and Lady Gaisford, on the eve of their departure from Mysore.

5. There was widespread rejoicing in the State on the happy event of the birth of a Princess to His Highness on the 10th October 1946. The Royal Princess was named Sri Gayatri Devi Avaru at the *Namakarana Mahotsava* held at the Palace on the 21st October 1946.

Tours of the Dewan and the Ministers

6. *Diwan Bahadur Sir* A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, K.C.S.I., DEWAN OF MYSORE.

8th August 1946 to 11th August 1946	At Mysore.
15th ,, to 19th ,, ...	At Mysore
21st ,, to 23rd ,, ...	Visited Tumkur.
23rd ,, to 31st ,, ...	At Mysore.
11th September 1946 to 14th September 1946	At Mysore.
14th ,, to 24th	Visited Delhi in connection with the work relating to the Policy Committee of the Government of India.
25th ,, to 30th	At Mysore in connection with the Dasara Durbars and the meetings of the Representative Assembly.
1st October 1946 to 13th Oct. 1946 ...	Do
15th ,, to 21st ,, ...	At Mysore.
28th ,, to 29th ,, ...	At Mysore.
8th November 1946 to 16th November 1946.	Tour in the Chitaldrug District.
18th ,, ...	Visited Gudibanda.
19th ,, ...	Visited Jalahalli.
22nd ,, ...	Visited Kolar.
23rd ,, ...	Visited Madhugiri.
28th ,, to 30th November 1946.	At Mysore

1st December 1946	At Mysore.
2nd December 1946 to 15th December 1946.	Visited Delhi to attend the meeting of the Negotiating Committee of the Chamber of Princes.
15th ,, to 17th, ...	At Mysore.
21st ,, ...	At Mysore.
27th ,, ...	Inspection of the Tumkur Road. Visited Dr. Kamesam's Estate.
1947	
5th January 1947 to 7th January 1947	Mysore and Hassan.
10th ,, to 16th ,, ...	At Mysore.
17th ,, ...	Visited Chunchanakatte.
18th ,, and 19th January 1947	Mysore and Bhadravathi.
21st January 1947 to 13th February 1947.	Visited Delhi to attend the meeting of the Negotiating Committee of the Chamber of Princes.
14th Februaary 1947	Visited Melur.
17th February 1947 to 22nd February 1947.	At Bombay *en route* to U. S. A. to attend the UNESCO.
March 1947	
April 1947	
14th April 1947	Returned to Bangalore from U.S.A.
25th ,, ...	Visited Magadi.
29th April 1947 to 12th May 1947 ...	Visited Delhi to attend the Princes' Negotiating Committee Meetings
20th May 1947 to 25th May 1947 ...	Inspection tour to Davangere, Chitaldrug, etc., and on to Mysore and Bangalore.
29th May 1947 to 12th June 1947 ...	Visited Delhi Leaders' Conference with H. E. the Viceroy and the Conference with the Commerce Member, Government of India, *re* Bhatkal Harbour Project at Bombay.
21st June 1947 to 23rd June 1947 ...	Tour in Bangalore, Mysore and Mandya Districts.
25th June 1947	Visit to Anekal on Inspection.
28th and 29th June 1947	Tour in Mysore, Mandya and Tumkur Districts.
30th June 1947	Visit to Kankanhalli on inspection of the Bridge.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D.

Minister for Education and Public Health.

7. During July 1946, the Minister for Education and Public Health visited Mysore in connection with the Birthday Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja. During the latter part of the month, he toured in Chitaldrug District and visited the famine stricken areas, where arrangements were made for the distribution of sarees and clothes to the poor and indigent. On the 20th August 1946, the Minister presided over the Ayurvedic Conference held at Bannerghatta. On the 11th September, he laid the foundation stone of the surgical ward and nurses' hostel in the Wardlaw Hospital at Chikballapur. On the 12th, he inspected the schools and also the site selected for the combined hospital at Melur. From the 25th September to 15th October 1946 the Minister stayed in Mysore for attending the Dasara

Durbars and the session of the Representative Assembly. On the 16th, the Minister made inspections at Bindiganavale and Nagamangala and on the 21st October, the Minister visited Mysore to attend the Special Durbar of His Highness the Maharaja. In November 1946, the Minister performed the opening ceremony of St. Francis Xavier's School at Somanahalli and on the 17th he presided over the anniversary of the Vokkaligar Hostel at Somanahalli, Maddur Taluk.

8. On the 6th February 1947, the Minister visited Dodballapur, and on the 7th he laid the foundation stone of the Nanjappa Dispensary at Kaglipur. He presided over the Depressed Class Conference at Nelamangala on the 21st February and inspected the Ayurvedic College and other parts of Mysore City during his visit to Mysore between the 26th and 28th. On the 1st March, the Minister inspected certain medical institutions and other extensions of the Mysore City. The Minister presided over the Maharani's Intermediate College Day on the 15th March. He performed the foundation laying ceremony of the Municipal High School at Closepet on the the 29th. Again, the Minister visited the various parts of Mysore City and health centres on the 12th, 13th and 14th April. He laid the foundation stone of the combined dispensary at Kankanhalli on the 30th April. During May 1947, the Minister presided over the Bangalore District Conference at Chennapatna. He visited two Adikarnataka localities and also Rampur where the University students were engaged in rural uplift work. On the 11th May, he presided over the Adijambava and Adikarnataka Conference held at Malvalli. From the 16th to 21st, he toured in Shimoga District and visited Anandapuram, Thirthahalli, Agumbe and Bhadravati. At Agumbe, he declared open the houses built for the use of Adikarnatakas. In June 1947, he visited Nandagudi and laid the foundation stone of the combined dispensary.

MR. O. S. N. SHERIFF, M.A., LL.B.

Minister for Law.

9. The Minister for Law toured in the Nelamangala, Dodballapur, Anekal and Magadi Taluks of Bangalore District; Kunigal, Tiptur, Chiknaikanhalli and Sira Taluks of Tumkur District and Tarikere, Koppa, Sringeri, Narasimharajapura and Chikmagalur Taluks of Chikmagalur District.

10. The Minister accompanied the American Unofficial Food Mission and the Hyderabad Food Mission on a tour of the distress affected areas of the State.

11. The Minister was deputed to attend the All-India Food Conference in August 1946, the All-India State Ministers' Labour Conference in November 1946, the All-India Textile Conference in January 1947 and the Eighth All-India Labour Conference in April 1947, all held at Delhi.

12. He presided over the District Conference at Tumkur.

MR. L. SIDDAPPA, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Agriculture and Public Works.

13. The Minister toured for 107 days and inspected the progress of works under the Department of Public Works and Rural Development Scheme. He visited over 350 villages during his tours and issued suitable instructions as to the lines on which the improvement work had to be carried on. In December 1946, he made an intensive tour in the Anjanapur Channel area of the Shimoga District. As the villages in this area showed signs of depopulation and deterioration owing to the high incidence of malaria, the problem was investigated by the District Development Officer, Shimoga District, under the order of the Minister and a scheme was prepared for the regional development of the area by the co-ordinated efforts of the Development Departments.

14. In August 1947, the Minister inspected the water-supply system in Hullahalli and other channels of the Mysore District and issued instructions for making arrangements for the adequate supply of water to the "tail-end" lands.

15. The Minister presided over the meetings of the Marketing Advisory Committees of Davangere and Tiptur in the months of January and March 1947 at the respective places.

16. The Minister presided over the District Conferences of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts held in May and June 1947, respectively.

Rajasevaprasakta MR. M. SESHADRI, M.A.

Minister for Home.

17. In the course of the year (1946-47), the Minister for Home toured for 94 days in and outside the State.

POLITICAL

During January 1947, the Minister was invited to attend the Mineral Policy Conference convened by the Government of India at Delhi.

18. The Minister presided over the General Meeting of the Land Mortgage Society at Krishnarajanagar, Mysore District.

19. At the request of the residents of the towns of Bettadapura (Mysore District) and Magadi (Bangalore District) the Minister presided over the Conferences arranged under the auspices of the Bettadapura and Magadi Cattle Show Committees during February and April 1947, respectively, and distributed prizes for the best cattle.

20. During the month of May 1947, the Minister opened the Mandya District Exhibition and presided over the District Conferences at Mandya and Mysore, respectively.

21. Intensive touring was undertaken by the Minister during the year in all the Districts of the State. He visited the interior of the villages touching the borders of the State boundaries in order to check up supervision He paid special attention to the enlargement of the activities of the State-owned gold mines at Bellara and the kaolin mines at Bageshpur.

22. The scheme of prohibition having been introduced in the State, the Minister visited several parts of the Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts, particularly to study the progress in the working of the scheme and conferred with the people of the respective areas in the matter.

Mr. J. Appaji Gowda, B.A. (Hons.)

Minister for Revenue and Communications.

23. The Minister for Revenue and Communications visited Mysore in the months of September and October 1946 in connection with the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly and inspected some taluks in the Mysore District. In December, he toured for five days in Bangalore and Mandya Districts. In January 1947, he visited Ghati Subrahmanya and distributed prizes at the Cattle Show. In the same month he toured for five days in the Mysore District and inspected some taluk offices and Sub-Registrars' offices and also visited Devanhalli, Chikballapur and Krishnarajapuram. In February, he toured for 12 days in Kolar, Mysore and Shimoga Districts. In March, he toured for 4 days in Shimoga District and visited Banavar, Hessaraghatta Village and

Farm. In the same month, he visited Mysore and inspected the City for two days. In April, he inspected Hoskote, Malur and other surrounding villages, and also inspected for three days certain taluks in the Mysore District. In May, he visited Tirupathi, Kolar, Mulbagal, Kolar Gold Fields and also toured for 6 days in Chickmagalur District. In the same month he inspected the Irwin Canal Farm, Koppa Village, and Kanva Project and also visited Kolar. In the month of June 1947, he inspected some villages in Bangalore District in connection with the village improvement works.

(ii) Political

Subsidy.

24. The surplus revenue of the Mysore Assigned Tract for the year 1945-46 due to the State was Rs. 66,04,265 (Provisional). From this amount was adjusted the total subsidy of Rs. 19,36,500 due to the Government of India and the balance of Rs. 46,67,765 was credited to the Dewan's deposit account with the Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore, on the 10th February 1947.

British Resident.

25. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir Philip Gaisford, C.I.E., was the British Resident in Mysore till 28th November 1946 and from that date the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.I.E., became the Britsih Resident in Mysore.

PROTEC-TION

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION

(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly

26. The Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly commenced on the 30th September 1946 and lasted for 14 days. The Budget Session of the Assembly commenced on the 28th May 1947 and concluded on the 10th June 1947. The total number of bills, the general principles of which were approved during the Budget Session of the Assembly, 1947, was six. These were :—

1. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Mysore Factories (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Supplies, Services and Miscellaneous Provisions (Temporary Powers) Bill.
4. The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Hindu Inter-Caste Marriage Validation Bill (Non-Official Bill).
6. The Civil Disabilities Removal (Amendment) Bill (Non-Official Bill).

Questions.

27. Three hundred and sixty-eight questions were admitted at the two sessions and replies were furnished in regard to 263.

Representations.

28. One hundred and ninety-three representations were admitted and of these, eight were taken up for discussion.

Resolutions.

29. Three hundred and thirty-seven resolutions were admitted, of which seven were discussed. Of these, four were withdrawn, two were passed and one was negatived.

General.

30. The Report of the Committee of Privileges which related to the question of making payment of the daily allowance of certain members of the Assembly withheld during the Budget Session of 1945 was presented to the House and adopted. The allowances which were withheld were paid to the concerned members accordingly. The question of a separate watch and ward staff for the Assembly was discussed by the House Committee and it was decided that the work be entrusted to Civic Guards. This was adopted during the Budget Session.

PROTEC-TION

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council

31. The December Session of the Legislative Council commenced on the 9th December 1946 and terminated on the 16th December 1946. The Budget Session of the Legislative Council commenced on the 19th June 1947 and concluded on the 4th July 1947.

32. The following eight bills were introduced and passed by the Council :—

1. The Power Alcohol (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Limitation (War Conditions) Bill.
3. The Repealing Bill.
4. The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Fourth Amendment) Bill.
5. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Mysore Factories (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Supplies, Services and Miscellaneous Provisions (Temporary Powers) Bill.
8. The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill.

33. The two non-official Bills—The Hindu Inter-Caste Marriage Validation Bill and the Civil Disabilities Removal (Amendment) Bill—were referred to Select Committees during the Budget Session of the Legislative Council.

34. Four hundred and twelve questions—both starred and unstarred—were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 310 questions. Questions.

35. Eighty-three resolutions were balloted, of which 15 were discussed, 7 were withdrawn, 7 were passed and one was negatived. Among the resolutions that were passed, were those relating to (1) Introduction of total prohibition in the State, (2) Improving the pay and prospects of primary school teachers and fixing the minimum starting salary at Rs. 30 per month, (3) Fixing the minimum basic pay of all Government employees—menial or otherwise—at Rs. 20, (4) Giving compulsory military training to the students of high schools and upwards for three years with a view to introducing universal compulsory military training for all male adults later on and (5) Maintenance of Schedule of Wages or Gradation Lists in all the industrial concerns in the State. Resolutions.

PROTECTION

Budget.

36. The statements of Supplementary Expenditure for the State and the Schedule of Demands for Additional Grants and for Excess Expenditure were presented to the Council at both its sessions and all the demands were voted by the House except a token motion under "Economic Conference" in the Budget Session of the Council which related to the constitution of a small committee of elected representatives from the Houses of Legislature and a few experts to see to the proper execution of the various post-war development schemes. The Budget for 1947-48 was presented to the House on the 19th June 1947, as also the report of the Committee on Public Accounts for 1945-46. The schedules of authorised expenditure as authenticated by the Dewan were placed before the Council on the 4th July 1947.

Joint Session of the Legislature.

37. At a Joint Session of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council held on the 5th July 1947, the Dewan announced the decision of His Highness the Maharaja that the State of Mysore should join in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly formed of British Indian Provinces contiguous to its own area; that a Delegation consisting of the Dewan and six members should proceed to take part in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, and that of the six members of the Delegation, two members be elected from the Legislative Council by and from among the elected members, two from the Representative Assembly in the same way and two other members of the Delegation being nominated. The election of candidates from the two Houses took place on the 7th July 1947, and the nomination of the two other members was announced in July 1947.

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments

38. The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts, which were passed into law during the year 1946-47.

1. *The Mysore Income-Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1946. (*XXV of* 1946).—This Act provides for the levy of income-tax and super-tax on the whole of the total income of companies, as in British India, the minimum and maximum rates of income-tax and super-tax being 42 pies and 30 pies, respectively. No income-tax and super-tax will

be levied on the total income of companies which does not exceed Rs. 2,400.

2. *The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Amendment) Act,* 1946 (*XXVI* of 1946).—The principal changes effected by this measure are the following :—

(i) Where an article is sold at an unreasonable price, in addition to the salesman, the dealer or producer will also be liable to prosecution.

(ii) The manufacturers are precluded from inflating their costs of production.

(iii) The Controller is given power to prohibit sales in order to effect a better distribution of existing stocks.

3. *The Mysore Income-Tax (Amendment) Act,* 1946 (*XXVII* of 1946).—These amendments are intended to provide for escapement of taxation and also to give relief in certain instances to the tax-payer. The more important of these measures include, firstly, allowance of expenditure in regard to payments of bonus, etc., made by an employer out of profits; and secondly, deduction of income-tax at source in cases where salaries, interest and other payments are made to non-residents.

A new schedule as Schedule III has also been introduced prescribing rules for the computation of income of life insurance companies.

4. *The Government of Mysore (Amendment) Act,* 1946 (*XXVIII* of 1946).—This amending Act is intended to bring the provisions in the principal measure regarding disqualification from membership of each chamber into line with the corresponding provisions of Law in force in British India.

Changes effected by the measure are, firstly, the conviction for an offence other than an election offence to entail disqualification from membership of each Chamber, has been raised from six months to two years, and secondly, dismissal from the Military or Civil Service and suspension from practice are no longer disqualifications.

5. *The Mysore Power Alcohol (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act,* 1946 (*XXIX* of 1946).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act XII of 1916 for a further period of six months from the 21st day of July 1946.

PROTECTION

6. *The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Termination) Act,* 1946 (*XXX* of 1946).—This Act terminates the War Risks (Goods) Insurance scheme of the Government of India, in Mysore, with effect from 1st October 1945. It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act XXXIV of 1945 as continued by Act XX of 1946.

7. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Second (Amendment) Act,* 1946 (*XXXI* of 1946).—Under this Act, the limitation imposed by the principal measure that no member of the Traffic Board or any District Traffic Advisory Committee should have any financial interest in any traffic undertaking has been relaxed so as to permit Government to have its representatives in those bodies.

It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act XVIII of 1946 passed earlier for a similar purpose.

8. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Third Amendment) Act,* 1946 (*XXXII* of 1946).—This Act introduces the system of compulsory insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks in Mysore with effect from 1st July 1946, on lines analogous to similar legislation introduced in British India.

It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act XIX of 1946 passed earlier for a similar purpose.

9. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Fourth Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1946 (*XXXIII* of 1946).—This Act provides for the renewal of driving licenses of the Civil and Military Station by the Mysore licensing authorities and reduces the period within which a car registered in the Civil and Military Station but stationed in Mysore should be registered in Mysore from 12 to 3 months and provides also for recognition of permits issued by the Civil and Military Station authorities.

It has been repealed and replaced by the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1947 (IV of 1947).

10. *The Limitation (War Conditions) (Emergency Continuance) Act,* 1946 (*XXXIV* of 1946).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act, XIII of 1946, for a further period of six months from 23rd September 1946.

The principal Act as so continued has been repealed and replaced by the Limitation (War Conditions) Act, 1947 (I of 1947).

11. *The Insurance (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1946 (*XXXV* of 1946).—These amendments to the principal Act have the effect of raising the maximum limit of assurance by provident societies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 900 and of the annuities payable from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and they follow similar amendments which took effect in British India from 25th March 1946. This Act has been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act XVIII of 1947.

12. *The Mysore Factories (Amendment) (Emergency) Act* 1946. (*XXXVI* of 1946).—Under this Act, the weekly and daily limits of working hours for perennial and seasonal factories prescribed in the principal measure have been reduced from 54 and 60 to 48 and 50 and from 10 and 11 to 9 and 10, respectively, and payment of overtime has been permitted at a uniform rate of twice the ordinary rates.

This Act has been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act, XIX of 1947.

13. *The Supplies, Services and Miscellaneous Provisions (Temporary Powers) (Emergency) Act*, 1946. (*XXXVII* of 1946).—This Act is intended to continue a few of the Rules issued under the Defence of India Act, 1939, as applied to Mysore, as well as orders issued under such rules and all action taken thereunder after the expiry of the said Act on the 30th September 1946. It has been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act XX of 1947.

14. *The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) (Emergency) Act* 1946. (*XXXVIII* of 1946).—This Act is intended to place permanently on the Statute Book certain amendments effected in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, by the Defence of India (Adaptation to Mysore) Act, 1939, as these amendments ceased to be operative from 1st October 1946. These amendments effect certain substantial changes in the principal Act, as in force in Mysore, such as requiring every copy of every newspaper to contain the name of the editor and two copies of every issue of a newspaper to be delivered to Government. It has been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act XXI of 1947.

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15. *The Enemy Agents Repealing Act,* 1946. (*XXXIX* of 1946).—This Act repeals the Enemy Agents Act, 1944 (XX of 1944), with effect from the 1st day of October 1946.

16. *The Official Secrets (Emergency) Act,* 1946. (*XL* of 1946).—This Act follows in the main the provisions of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923, and penalises certain acts prejudical to the safety or interest of the State, such as, spying, wrongful communication of information, unauthorised use of uniforms, etc. It has been continued by the Emergency Continuance Act XIII of 1947 for a further period of six months.

17. *The Explosive Substances (Emergency) Act,* 1946, (*XLI of* 1946).—This Act follows the provisions of the Indian Explosive Substances Act, 1908, and provides for certain matters relating to explosive substances. The more important of these provisions provide penalty for causing explosion likely to endanger life or property and for making or for keeping explosive substances with intent to endanger life or property.

It has been continued by the Emergency Continuance Act XIV of 1947 for a further period of six months.

18. *The Supplies, Services and Miscellaneous Provisions (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1946 (*XLII* of 1946).—This Act amends the principal Act XXXVII of 1946 in certain respects, notably in the matter of exercising the powers of requisitioning of moveable and immoveable properties. The principal Act as amended has been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act XX of 1947.

19. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Fifth Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1946 (*XLIII* of 1946).—This Act supplies an omission in the principal Act by incorporating a specific penal provision on the same lines as obtains in British India for not undertaking compulsory insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks. The penalty for contravention of this provision is imprisonment extending up to 3 months or fine extending up to Rs. 500 or both. It has been continued by the Emergency Continuance Act, XV of 1947 for a further period of six months.

20. *The Repealing (Emergency Continuance) Act,* 1946. (*XLIV* of 1946).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act XXI of 1946 for a further period of six months from 28th November 1946. The principal Act as so continued has been repealed and replaced by the Repealing Act II of 1947.

21. *The Limitation (War Conditions) Act,* 1947 (*I of* 1947).—This Act provides that the period of limitation prescribed for any suit should not be deemed to run in the period during which it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the person who could institute the suit was detained in enemy territory by circumstances attributable to the war.

It follows the provisions of the British Indian Ordinance XXXIII of 1945 which was promulgated for a similar purpose.

22. *The Repealing Act,* 1947 (*II of* 1947).—This Act seeks to repeal the following legislative measures which were enacted to meet the situation arising as a result of the war, but the need for their continuance no longer exists on account of the termination of the war.

1. The Air Raid Precautions Services Act, 1942.
2. The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Act, 1942.
3. The Registration of Foreigners (Extending) Act, 1943.

23. *The Mysore Power Alcohol (Amendment) Act,* 1947 (*III of* 1947).—This Act provides for the sale, with the previous permission of the Excise Commissioner, of petrol without an admixture of alcohol in the event of any breakdown in the supply of power alcohol.

24. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act,* 1947 (*IV of* 1947).—This amending Act was passed with a view to facilitating certain reciprocal arrangements with the authorities in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

It provides for the renewal of driving licenses of the Civil and Military Station by the Mysore Licensing Authorities and reduces the period within which a car registered in the Civil and Military Station but stationed in Mysore should be registered in Mysore from 12 to 3 months and provides

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also for recognition of permits issued by the Civil and Military Station authorities.

25. *The Mysore Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) (Emergency) Act,* 1947 (*V of* 1947).—This emergency measure was enacted for the purpose of levying an additional excise duty on all the stocks of sugar held in Mysore on the 25th October 1946, at the rate of four rupees and four annas per Imperial maund similar to the levy provided in the corresponding British Indian Ordinance.

26. *The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1947 (*VI of* 1947).—This amending Act seeks to permit of electoral rolls of District Boards being prepared on the existing practice of including water-rate under land revenue.

Under the amendment effected by this Act, a definition of "Land Revenue" as including water-rate has been inserted in section 3 of the principal measure.

This Act, has been continued by the Emergency Continuance Act XXVI of 1947 for a further period of six months.

27. *The Mysore Trade Marks (Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1947 (*VII of* 1947).—This amending Act is intended to empower the Government to enter into reciprocal arrangements with British India and other Indian States where there is trade marks legislation with a view to avoiding conflict of registration in the various territories.

The more important of these amendments are :—

1. Trade marks registered in any territory will be effective in all territories in India in which there is a Trade Marks Act.

2. Infringement actions on trade marks and certification trade marks registered in an Indian State may be filed in British India and in any other State which is a party to the reciprocal arrangements.

This Act has been continued by the Emergency Continuance Act, XXII of 1947, for a further period of six months.

28. *The Mysore Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1947 (*VIII of* 1947).—The principal Act V of 1947 was passed for the purpose of levying an additional excise duty on sugar in Mysore at the

same rate of duty as that levied in British India. namely, at the rate of four rupees and four annas per "standard maund". As there is difference in quantity between the "standard maund" of British India (Imperial maund of 82 2/7 lbs.) and the "standard maund" of Mysore (equivalent to 24 lbs.) and as this difference will result in an excess levy of duty in Mysore, this amending Act was passed to effect an amendment in the principal measure with a view to bringing it in line with the corresponding British Indian Ordinance.

29. *The Insurance (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1947 (*IX of* 1947).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act XXXV of 1946 for a further period of six months with effect from 12th March 1947.

The principal Act, as continued, has since been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act No. XVIII of 1947.

30. *The Mysore Factories (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1947 (*X of* 1947).—This Act, extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act XXXVI of 1946 for a further period of six months with effect from the 12th March 1947.

The principal Act, as continued, has since been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act XIX of 1947.

31. *The Supplies, Services, and Miscellaneous Provisions (Temporary Powers) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1947 (*XI of* 1947).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act XXXVII of 1946 for a further period of six months with effect from the 17th March 1947.

The principal Act, as continued, has since been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act XX of 1947.

32. *The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1947 (*XII of* 1947).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act XXXVIII of 1946 for a further period of six months with effect from the 17th March 1947.

The principal Act, as continued, has since been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act XXI of 1947.

33. *The Official Secrets (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1947 (*XIII of* 1947).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act, XL of 1946, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st April 1947.

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34. *The Explosive Substances (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1947 (*XIV of* 1947).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act XLI of 1946 for a further period of six months with effect from 1st April 1947.

35. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Fifth Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1947 (*XV of* 1947).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act XLIII of 1946 for a further period of six months with effect from the 28th April 1947.

36. *The Mysore Foreigners (Amendment) Act*, 1947 (*XVI of* 1947).—This amending Act seeks to incorporate the salient provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946) of British India, in the principal measure V of 1940.

The more important of these provisions are :—

1. Substitution of a new definition of the term "Foreigner" for the existing one.

2. Imposing a duty on the pilot of an aircraft landing in Mysore to furnish particulars regarding foreigners who are passengers.

3. Casting an obligation on hotel keepers and others to furnish particulars regarding foreigners.

37. *The Insurance (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1947 (*XVII of* 1947).—This amending Act empowers the Government to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the Government of India in the matter of return of deposits of insurers and is modelled on the lines of similar legislation passed by the Government of India in 1946.

It provides that the deposit in respect of any class of insurance business of an insurer registered in Mysore should not be returned unless the liabilities in British India of such insurer in respect of that class of insurance business are also satisfied or have been otherwise provided for.

(ii) (b) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore

1. *Vegetable Oil Products Control Order*, 1946.—A notification was issued regulating the purchase, sale, movement, price, etc., of the vegetable oil products.

(No. S. D. 978—C. 71-45-8, dated 5th August 1946.)

2. *Jaggery Control Order*, 1946.—A notification was issued regulating the manufacture, sale, movement, price, etc., of Jaggery in the State.

(No. S. D. 3643—C. 72-45-18, dated 9th November 1946.)

3. *The Mysore Trade Marks Act*, 1944 (*XXIII of 1944*).—A notification applying the provisions of the Mysore Trade Marks Act, 1944, other than Sections 1 and 84 from the 1st day of March 1947 in the State was issued.

(No. S. R. 3056 –P. and D. (T. M.) 4-44-23, dated 24th February 1947.)

4. A notification relating to the Mysore Trade Marks Rules, 1947, was issued.

(No. S. R. 4077—P. and D. (T. M.) 4-44-36, dated 30th April 1947.)

5. A notification was issued directing certain further amendments to the rules for regulating the election of members to the District Boards issued in notification No. L. 2311—L. B. 25-26-3, dated 21st August 1926.

(No. L. 9996—L. B. 45-46-1, dated 15th January 1947, District Boards Act, 1926).

6. A notification was issued directing further amendments to the District Board Election Rules inserting rule 23-A after rule 23 of the District Boards Act, 1926.

(No. L. 13865—L. B. 58-46-1, dated 10th April 1947.)

7. A notification was issued making further amendments to the District Board Election Rules—Addition to Rule 12 (2) of the District Boards Act, 1926.

(No. L. 161-48—L. B. 37-46-13, dated 19th May 1947.)

8. Notifies certain amendments to the Mysore Co-operative Societies Rules, (1920) regarding the composition of the Board of Directors of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bangalore.

(No. A. F. 5433—C. S. 20-45-5, dated 11th March 1947.)

(iii) Military

39. The total strength of the Mysore State Troops including the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, was 4,026. The strength included 219 Christians, 949 Muslims, 209 Brahmins and Rajputs, 81 Kshatriyas, 793 Mahrattas and 1,130 belonging to other castes and communities. The Mysore State Troops were composed of three Cavalry units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, the Mysore Horse with the Cavalry Training Centre and three Infantry Units, *viz.*,

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the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions with the Mysore Infantry Training Centre, the Garrison Battalion and the Mysore Mechanical Transport Crops *viz.*, the Mysore General Transport Company. The 3rd Battalion of the Mysore Infantry was reorganised on General Service Scale. The Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps has also been re-organised as a General Transport Company with a view to having a minimum number of 152 vehicles for internal security purposes for transport of troops and also to have a few reserve vehicles to replace those under repairs. Enhanced rates of ration allowance and pay were sanctioned to non-commissioned officers and men from 1st July 1946. Enhanced rates of good service and proficiency pay sanctioned for the duration of war have been continued permanently. Lodging and conveyance allowances were sanctioned for all married personnel of the Mysore Infantry units who have not been provided with quarters.

40. The revised rates of pay to State Officers of the Mysore State Troops and the question of revising the leave and pension rules were under the consideration of Government. The reorganisation of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions as also the Mysore Infantry Training Centre was also under consideration.

41. On behalf of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief, a saluting gun was presented to His Highness the Maharaja in commemoration of the comradeship which existed between the Indian Army and the units of the Mysore State Troops which served under the Crown and in appreciation of the contribution of these units to the common efforts during the last war. Draft for the revision of the Mysore Military Act has been drawn up.

Military Training.

42. The military training in the units was carried out according to programme. An advanced Musketry Training Cadre for officers and non-commissioned officers, a Weapon Training Refresher Course for candidates selected to attend the course at Saugor, an Equitation Cadre for officers and a cadre for selected non-commissioned officers were also conducted. A refresher course for P. T. Instruction was also held. Military training was given to the students of the University of Mysore both at Bangalore and at Mysore.

Recruitment.

43. Recruiting operations were conducted on a large scale. A Special Officer (civilian) was appointed Recruiting Officer from the 18th April 1947. About 850 recruits were enlisted during the year.

Foodgrains for men and animals.

44. The Central Grainage Depot at Hebbal continued to work satisfactorily. There was about one month's stock of rice and one month's stock of ragi in reserve at the end of the year. The supply of food grains to animals was satisfactory.

Inspections and visits.

45. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, the Military Adviser and the Assistant Military Adviser, Southern India Circle, visited the units of the Mysore State Troops. Among the other distinguished personages who visited the Hessarghatta Farm were Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Major General F. M Moore, C.I.E., M A. in.C., I.S.F., and Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Hessarghatta Grass Farm.

46. The yield of grass in the Farm was very good owing to favourable seasonal conditions. Twenty-three young stock were born during the year and there were 99 young stock at the end of the year.

47. There were also 30 pony mares and 31 foals at the close of the year.

48. The total expenditure under the head "31 Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 34,43,397. (Rs. 28,28,824)

The Kunigal Stud Farm

49. There were 5 stallions, 20 mares and 11 young stock at the beginning of the year. One stallion and five "in foal" mares were purchased in the United Kingdom and one mare was purchased in India. One mare was destroyed and one died, leaving six stallions and 24 mares at the end of the year. The net realisation from the sale of six foals of the Stud Farm at Bombay was Rs. 27,807. Under the "Grow More Food" campaign, ragi and paddy crops were grown at the Farm.

50. The receipt and expenditure of the Farm were Rs, 59,200 and Rs. 88,065, respectively.

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(iv) Police

51. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force was 1,494 (1,295) officers and 7,724 (6,770) constables.

52. The temporary staff, consisting of 331 Officers and 1,680 men of the Civil Police, was employed on the work connected with the several internal security measures, working of control orders, food control operations, Special Branch and C. I. D., Police Training School, Railways and various other additional types of work.

53. The permanent force of the Provincial Reserve Police consisted of 271 officers and 1,543 men. A temporary armed police force of 33 Officers and 160 men was sanctioned for one year to provide for the constitution of a Signalling and Wireless Corps and a mechanised force for being trained in the use of mechanised arms and equipment. The services of 33 officers and 132 men were lent to other Departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies, as in previous years. During the year 1,477 recruits were entertained. In the Police Training School, Bangalore, 4 Probationary Assistant Superintendents, 12 Probationary Sub-Inspectors, 58 Daffedars and 370 Constables received training. In the Police Training School, Mysore, 144 Constables received training. The percentage of departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength was 8·2 (9·9), for absence without leave and 7·8 (7·28) for other offences. The percentage of black marks awarded was 10·2 (9·22). Eight police constables were prosecuted under the Mysore Police Act, one under the Indian Penal Code and three under other offences. Out of 7,722 police constables, 7,139 were literates. A sum of Rs. 14,480 (Rs. 17,470) was given as rewards to police officers and men. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,719 was given as rewards to private individuals. The fire fighting unit, in co-operation with the Fire Brigade Services, tackled 152 fire accidents. The total value of the property that was subjected to risk and saved was estimated at Rs. 9,48,000, while the value of the property damaged during the fire accidents was Rs. 46,869.

Village Police.

54. There was good co-ordination of work between the village police and the regular police in the prevention

and detection of crime. Sixty-three village police officers were rewarded for good work. Village Vigilance Committees were functioning satisfactorily in all the districts. Their services were availed of in giving wide publicity to the detection of crime and in gathering intelligence regarding movements of criminals.

State of Crime.

55. Cases of grave crime rose from 6,775 to 6,916, which was partly attributed to the unfavourable seasonal conditions and high cost of living. Under special and local laws, including offences under public nuisance, there was also an increase from 18,466 to 21,095.

Cognizable Cases.

56. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 7,704. The number of serious offences against person and property was 2,384 (2,536). Four hundred and thirty-seven (353) heinous offences were reported during the year. The increase was mostly under murder, house-breaking, theft and rioting. The number of murder cases rose from 103 to 130.

Non-cognizable offence

57. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with was 12,794 (12,006) of which 7,900 (6,558) ended in conviction and 3,024 (3,870) in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn and struck off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,167 (1,254) cases pending at the close of the year.

58. Two hundred and twenty-one cases were referred by the Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, 378 (240) cases under Section 156 and 14 (13) cases under Section 144 or 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Detection and prevention of Crime.

59. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code disposed of during the year was 34·1 (30·35). The percentage of lost property recovered was 41·88 (45·29). The number of bad characters registered was 164 (144).

Warrants.

60. The number of warrants pending execution at the close of the year was 104 (94).

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act.

61. In 395 cases, parents of juveniles were warned as against 383 in the previous year. Two cases were launched under the Regulation, of which one ended in conviction.

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Motor Vehicles Act.

62. The number of motor vehicles registered was 1,961 (5,583). The number of accidents during the year was 431 (491). Four thousand six hundred and seventy-three prosecutions were launched under the Motor Vehicles Act, of which 4,190 ended in conviction.

Finger Print Bureau.

63. At the commencement of the year there were 40,935 (39,103) finger print slips on record. Finger print slips of 2,912 (2,462) convicted persons and 59 (30) slips of members of the criminal tribe were received for record under the Criminal Tribes Act. The number of slips eliminated from the records of the Bureau was 802 (660), leaving a balance of 43,104 (40,935) on record at the close of the year. Written opinions were furnished in 93 (84) cases.

Criminal Tribes.

64. There were 894 members of the Criminal Tribes on the roll at the close of the year, including 59 persons newly registered during the year. The number of foreign criminals was 331 at the end ef the year.

Civic Guards.

65. The Civic Guard organisations were continued in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore to meet emergencies.

General.

66. Eight temporary posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, sanctioned for the duration of war for purposes of internal security were abolished and five additional posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police were made permanent in the interests of efficiency.

67. Several officers and men of the Department were deputed for training in wireless signalling. Wireless sets and materials costing nearly Rs. 75,000 were purchased. Sanction was accorded for the purchase of 17 jeeps, 3 station waggons and 6 motor cycles at a cost of Rs. 95,750, for the use of the Department. In order to provide police vans at all Police District Headquarters, including the Provincial Reserve Police, to aid mobilization, sanction was accorded to the purchase of 16 chassis for the use of the Police Department. The outposts at Yeshavantapur, Madivala and Byatarayanpura originally included in the jurisdiction of Bangalore City were transferred to the Bangalore District jurisdiction as a permanent measure.

(v) Extradition

68. Seventy-four (74) persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom 49 were British Indian

subjects and 25 subjects of Mysore. Including 11 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 85 persons from outside the State were under trial, of whom 71 were convicted and 6 acquitted or discharged, leaving 8 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.

69. Sixty-three (63) persons were surrendered to British India under the Mysore Extradition Act VI of 1938.

(vi) Criminal Justice

70. There were 78 (74) Courts, exercising original criminal jurisdiction, including 8 (6) Courts of the Justices of the Peace.

71. The total number of offences reported was 37,708 (32,558). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 64,127 (56,834), excluding 298 persons who were committed or referred to Sessions. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 55,383 (48,003) were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 30,056 and the number of those acquitted or discharged was 20,646. Cases involving 8,744 persons were pending at the close of the year. Offences reported.

72. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 34,198 (28,806). The cases against 31,696 persons were disposed of and 20,795 were convicted.

73. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 6,405 cases involving 7,641 persons and they disposed of 5,916 cases involving 4,754 persons. Bench Courts.

74. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 32,995 (25,348) involving 56,667 (42,487) persons. Stipendiary Magistrates.

75. The District Magistrates disposed of 75 (34) cases involving 115 (49) persons. Two cases were pending at the close of the year. District Magistrates.

76. Of the 134 cases, including 28 cases pending at the beginning of the year, involving 268 persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 111 cases were disposed of. Sessions Courts.

77. The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts, in the Courts of District Magistrates and in the Sessions Courts was 25·3 (22·4), 29.5 (17·6) and 61·4 (60·9) days, respectively. Average duration of Cases.

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78. In the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of trials was 38·8 (43·5) days.

Appeals.

79. The appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 592 (696) regular appeals, involving 1,101 (1,206) persons. Of these, 533 appeals involving 896 persons were disposed of, leaving 59 appeals pending at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts, out of 150 cases, including 21 cases pending at the beginning of the year 127 cases were disposed of, leaving 23 cases at the close of the year. In the Sessions Courts, out of 442 cases, including 46 pending at the beginning of the year, 406 cases were disposed of during the year.

80. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 28 (30). The number of appeals disposed of was 24 (39). In 13 appeals, the convictions and sentences were confirmed; in 3 appeals the sentences were reduced or altered and in 8 appeals, the sentences were reversed.

81. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 54·58 (51·71) days. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 44·7 (57·1) days and that of appeals disposed of by Magistrates was 57·7 (28·99) days.

Revision.

82. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 299 (354) revision petitions; Of these, they disposed of 237 (288) cases. The High Court disposed of 283 (343) revision petitions.

83. Thirty-eight out of 47 cases referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken up by the High Court *suo motu* in revision were disposed of.

Reference to High Court.

84. Under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, no case was referred to the High Court during the year. In one case, involving one person, a reference was received under Section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The conviction therein was altered from Section 380, Indian Penal Code to one under Section 379, Indian Penal Code and the accused was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months. Under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 2 cases, involving 13 persons, were disposed of and one case, involving 7 persons, was left pending at the end of the year.

85. The total number of all cases which came up before the High Court during the year was 552 (635) and the number disposed of was 476 (589).

Punishments.

86. No person was sentenced to death during the year as against 2 in the previous year. Nineteen (12) were sentenced to transportation for life. Out of 3,202 (2,609) persons imprisoned, 2,834 (2,195) were sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months and under, and the remaining 368 (414) for longer periods. The number of persons fined was 26,995 (22,160). The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 2,16,478 (Rs. 1,92,996) and Rs. 2,10,829 (Rs. 1,80,785) respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 2,714 (Rs. 3,029).

(vii) Civil Justice

Number of Courts : Original Works.

87. The number of civil courts in the State other than village Courts was the same as in the previous year. The term of the Second Additional Judge attached to the District and Sessions Court at Bangalore with effect from 4th February 1946 was extended till the end of December 1947. The number of suits instituted was 29,992 (20,338). The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts was 143 (133), in the Subordinate Judges' Courts 435 (441) and in the Munsiffs' Courts 13,447 (13,184). On the small cause side, the number instituted in Subordinate Judges' Courts was 3,554 (3,282) and in the Munsiffs' Courts 3,413 (3,298).

88. One hundred and forty-three (133) suits were filed in the District Courts. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 83,14,243 (Rs. 92,45,951).

Disposal of suits.

89. The total number of ordinary suits disposed of was 14,100 (13,298). The number of small cause suits disposed of was 7,181 (6,420). The total number of ordinary suits pending at the end of the year was 7,360 (7,435); Of these 1,616 (1,830) were small cause suits. The total number of ordinary suits pending over a year was 406 (339).

Miscellaneous cases.

90. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 6,042 (6,085). The number of cases disposed of was 5,905 (6,502).

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Appellate Work.

91. The number of regular appeals instituted was 2,531 (1,928). The number disposed of was 2,041 (1,928). The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 1,443 (1,610). The number of miscellaneous appeals filed was 454 (418); the number disposed of was 457 (409) and the number pending at the end of the year was 157 (160). The average duration of appeals disposed of was 147·7 (159·1) days.

High Court.

92. The number of first appeals filed during the year was 225 (286). Including 242 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 467 first appeals against 441 in the previous year. The number disposed of was 324 (199). The number of second appeals filed was 679 (including 3 refiled) against 537 in the previous year. The total number of second appeals for disposal was 985 (873), of which 539 (567) were disposed of. The number of miscellaneous appeals pending at the beginning of the year was 37, and 49 such appeals (including one refiled) were instituted and 58 were disposed of, leaving 28 (37) pending at the end of the year. Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 496 (497) including 2 (10) refiled civil revision petitions and 172 (154) were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these, 449 (479) were disposed of, leaving 219 (172) pending at the end of the year. The total institutions of all classes of cases in the High Court were greater than in the previous year, *viz.*, 1,543 (1,490). The disposals were also greater than in the previous year, namely, 1,455 (1,411).

Insolvency proceedings.

93. The number of insolvency applications filed was 76 (90). The number disposed of was 86 (74). In 30 (21) cases, receivers were appointed. The amount realised was Rs. 6,165 (Rs. 24,077) and the amount distributed to creditors was Rs. 6,211 (Rs. 17,587).

Execution of decrees.

94. The total number of execution applications filed was 24,399 (26,215). The number disposed was 25,560 (27,246) and the number pending was 10,809 (11,970). The number of cases pending over a year was 527 (595). The amount realised in execution was Rs. 21,91,173 (Rs. 21,43,895).

Legal Practitioners.

95. The number of advocates enrolled during the year was 34 (37). At the end of the year the number on

the roll was 770 (736), of whom 71 were from the Madras Presidency and one from the Bombay Presidency. The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 881 (845). The number newly enrolled was 36 (33) and 15 (16) pleaders were enrolled as advocates.

Finance.

96. The total receipts and expenditure of the Courts for the year, including the High Court, amounted to Rs. 13,08,018 (Rs. 10,73,955) and Rs. 12,87,843 (Rs. 9,73,160), respectively.

(viii) Prisons

Accommodation.

97. In addition to the Central Jail at Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore, there were seven district lock-ups, one special lock-up and 29 taluk lock-ups.

98. The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year was 908 (878 men and 30 women). During the year, 4,333 were admitted and 4,247 were discharged, leaving 994 at the close of the year.

Occupation.

99. Of the total number of convicts admitted, 1,968 were males, of whom 24 were Government or Municipal servants, 251 professional persons, 10 in personal service, 260 were agriculturists, 35 engaged in commerce and trade, 76 employed in arts and crafts and 421 in other miscellaneous occupations.

Education.

100. The two schools in the Central Jail, Kannada and Urdu, and another for women continued to work and the curriculum prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction for primary schools was followed. The religious ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly, once a week, to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects continued to be maintained for the use of the prisoners in both the jails.

General.

101. Several recommendations made by the Prison Reforms Committee were sanctioned and the training of nursing orderlies from among the staff was working satisfactorily. The revision of the establishment of the ministerial staff was also sanctioned.

102. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 3,74,942 (Rs. 3,10,500).

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(ix) Registration of Assurances

Registration Offices.

103. The Special Sub-Registry Office at Yelandur was continued for a further period of three years from the 1st November 1946. The Sub-Registry Office at Channarayapatna was bifurcated and a new Sub-Registry Office was opened at Nuggehalli, Channarayapatna Taluk, Hassan District, as a temporary measure, for a period of three years from the 1st July 1947. The total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State was 83 (83), of which 63 were special, including the special Sub-Registry Office at Yelandur and 20 *ex-officio* ones.

Registration.

104. The number of documents registered during the year was 2,36,043 (2,26,216). The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered in all the districts amounted to Rs. 1,22,148,133 (Rs. 10,93,51,416), showing an increase of Rs. 12,796,717, over the previous year's figure. The number of registered documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions, wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees, was 5,820 (6,163), and the amount of fees, which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents, was Rs. 30,119 (Rs. 31,985). The mutation fee collected during the year was Rs, 1,45,762 (Rs. 1,39,535).

Finance.

105. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,31,269 (Rs. 6,53,615) and Rs. 2,86,933 (Rs. 2,49,219), respectively. The income and expenditure of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office amounted to Rs. 4,950 and Rs. 2,600, respectively.

106. The levy of mutation fee at the time of registration of documents, which was made compulsory, was in force during the year.

107. The recovery of surcharges at one quarter of the duty payable on instruments, the value of which exceeds Rs. 2,000, continued during the year.

Municipal Administration

No. of Municipalities.

108. There were, during the year, 49 Town and 55 Minor Municipalities in the State. The minor municipalities of Krishnarajpet, Kadur and Chellakere were converted into town municipalities during the year.

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Reconstitutions.

109. Fourteen town municipal councils and 31 minor municipal councils were reconstituted during the course of the year.

Non-official President

110. The privilege of having an elected non-official President was newly conferred on the town municipal councils of Chintamani, Krishnarajanagar, Arsikere, Sagar, Harihar and Challakere and the minor municipal councils of Ajjampur and Nyamati.

Strength and meetings.

111. The total number of municipal councillors at the end of the year was 1,814. Of these, 1,270 were elected, 211 *ex-officio* and 333 nominated members. The municipal councils held 1,970 meetings during the year.

Finance.

112. The income and expenditure of the several municipal councils amounted to Rs. 60,54,707 (Rs. 40,82,420) and Rs. 52,50,423 (Rs. 40,21,163), respectively. Out of the total demand of Rs. 42,91,776 including arrears, a sum of Rs. 36,26,664 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,65,112 (Rs. 5,89,104) to be collected at the close of the year.

High Schools.

113. Municipal high schools were opened at Kankanhalli, Yelahanka, Sidlaghatta, Pavagada, Saligrama, Hassan, Belur, Saklespur, Kadur and Channagiri.

114. A sum of Rs. 7,00,000 was provided by the Government under water supply and town improvement grants in the budget for the year and out of this sum, grants were made to the several municipal councils for carrying out improvements to water supply and for other town improvement works such as drainage, removal of congestion, slum clearance, laying out extensions, construction of town-halls and anti-malaria measures.

115. The first stage of the comprehensive drainage scheme for Kolar Town was completed during the year and the estimate for the second stage was under consideration. The work for the improvement of water supply at Birur sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 12,150 was also completed during the year.

116. A loan of Rs. 16,350 to the Kadur Town Municipal Council was sanctioned to enable it to meet its share of the cost of installation of Jewel Filters for the local water works sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 32,700. Another loan of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned to the Narasimharajpura Municipal Council to carry out improvement works.

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117. An estimate for Rs. 20,400 for the improvement of the water supply at Bowringpet has been sanctioned as also the construction of a maternity hospital at the place at a cost of Rs. 14,000. A scheme for the improvement of water supply to Tumkur Town has been approved at a cost of Rs. 1,62,000, one half of the expenditure being treated as a grant to the Municipal Council and the other as a loan at 3½ per cent interest. In connection with the comprehensive under-ground drainage scheme for Shimoga Town which was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5,40,856, (Government agreeing to bear three-fourths of the cost) a special Public Works Sub-Division has been formed at the place for the expeditious carrying out of the work. A scheme for the underground drainage at Bhadravathi was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 93,690, Government sanctioning an outright grant of Rs. 38,400 and a loan of Rs. 40,600 to the Municipality. The laying out of an extension at the place to meet the keen demand for sites was under consideration. The construction of an R. C. C. tank at Davangere at a cost of Rs. 1,92,125 was sanctioned, Government bearing a third of the expenditure. An estimate for Rs. 1,14,000 for the distribution of water at Davangere and another for Rs. 42,750 for the diversion of the sullage water in Jagalur Road were sanctioned, the cost being met by Government and the Municipality in equal proportions in both cases. Another estimate for Rs. 1,10,000 for a vegetable market at Davangere, to be financed by the Municipality, was sanctioned. A scheme for the improvement of water supply to Chitaldrug Town at a cost of over three lakhs of rupees and a comprehensive scheme for under-ground drainage at the same place costing over six lakhs were under consideration during the year.

Bangalore City Municipal Council

118. The strength of the Bangalore City Municipal Council was 30, consisting of 24 elected and six nominated members, the same as last year. The President and the Vice-President were elected. The number of meetings held was 41, of which 12 were ordinary, 11 adjourned and 18 special.

119. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,72,842. The receipts under the several heads amounted to Rs. 50,33,196. A sum of Rs. 42,79,206 (Rs. 32,82,020) was spent leaving a closing balance of Rs. 15,26,832.

120. The total demand under all heads of revenue was Rs. 41,89,048, including the arrears of Rs. 6,45,345, outstanding at the beginning of the year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 33,19,004 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,70,044 at the end of the year. There was an increase of Rs. 3,52,488 in the demand, as a result of general revision of assessment on lands and buildings and revision of assessment on improved and extended buildings. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3-5-3 during the year.

121. A sum of Rs. 1,90,116 was spent under major works. Among the major works that were in different stages of progress were :—

122. The formation of roads and drains in the extension near the Malleswaram Swimming Pool; extension of the Malleswaram Vegetable Market; cement concreting of the Arlepet road and the Second Main Road, New Tharagupet; construction of shops in Silver Jubilee Park Road; construction of sweepers' quarters in Platform Road; cement concreting of Kemmangundi Road in continuation of the existing concrete surface up to the Mysore Road; construction of the first floor to Sri Krishnarajendra Market, the Vegetable Market in Visweswarapuram Extension, the Harijan Quarters at Siddapur, the Students' Lodgings near Sydney Circle and laying out of Kalasipalyam and Rayapuram areas.

123. Radio broadcasting with loud speaker arrangements was maintained at the Municipal Gardens, the Banappa Park, the Malleswaram extension and the Sir M. N. Krishna Rao Park.

124. The term of the Special Land Acquisition Officer was extended by one year. The expenditure incurred towards acquisition charges was Rs. 2,76,720 (Rs. 3,08,309).

Mysore City Municipal Council

125. The Municipal Council was reconstituted from 3rd January 1947. It consisted of 31 members, of whom Constitution.

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24 were elected and seven, including the President, were nominated. The number of meetings held was 43, of which 12 were ordinary, 15 adjourned and 16 special.

Finance

126. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 69,356. The income and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 21,65,748 and Rs. 16,57,773, respectively. The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 6. Out of the total demand of Rs. 10,85,086, including arrears under taxes, a sum of Rs. 9,96,264 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 88,822.

Public Works.

127. The total expenditure under public works was Rs. 2,22,869. The construction of model houses in Rajaram Agrahar was completed at a cost of Rs. 37,129. Repairs of tarred, metalled and gravelled roads, including the maintenance of water lorries and steam road rollers, were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 98,295. The improvement of certain tarred roads in Mysore City at a cost of Rs. 2,16,000 was sanctioned, half the cost being met by the Government and the other half granted as loan to the Municipality. The construction of buildings, including public baths, radio booth in Maduvana, new Ookad in T.-Narsipur Road, and motor garage of the Municipal Office was completed at a cost of Rs. 21,118.

Public Health.

128. The public health of the City was generally good. The intensive cleaning drive which was started three years ago was continued.

129. Amenities such as living quarters, benefit of provident fund, grant of maternity and sick leave, supply of provisions from the municipal co-operative stores and the holding of literacy classes were provided to the sweepers and scavengers. The proposal for the starting of cottage industries for the benefit of the women of the Depressed Classes was under consideration. There were 19 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the City receiving grants from the Municipality.

General.

130. As part of the post-war reconstruction scheme, Government sanctioned a scheme for Rs. 6,64,000 for the immediate improvement of water-supply to the City. Another long range post-war water-supply project to provide for the supply of 12-13 million gallons to the people of

Mysore City was sanctioned by Government. The whole scheme would ultimately cost Rs. 53 lakhs.

131. With a view to improving the milk supply in the City, Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 30,000 to the Municipal Council, Mysore, for the establishment of a model dairy.

132. The system of rationing food articles introduced within the City continued during the year. The supply of fuel to the citizens through the municipal agency was also continued.

133. Arrangements were also made for the board of 87 poor students in the several hotels of the City.

134. The distribution of cooked rice to the poor and the indigent in the City, the cost being met out of the generous donations graciously granted by His Highness the Maharaja, was continued.

Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board, 1946-47

135. The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board, which was constituted in September 1945, continued to work during the year. Sixteen meetings were held, of which 14 were ordinary and two special.

136. The following were among the items of work generally dealt with by the Trust Board :—

(1) the formation of an industrial suburb ;

(2) the layout of extensions for housing labour ;

(3) the lay-out of residential extensions for houseless persons ;

(4) schemes relating to slum clearance and improvement of certain areas ;

(5) the construction of underground bridges over the level crossings on important roads in the City with a view to relieving congestion in traffic ;

(6) the construction of tenemental quarters for accommodating people affected by the schemes relating to slum clearance ;

and (7) the works relating to the City drainage.

137. The housing scheme in Kumara Park was inaugurated on 23rd March 1947 by *Diwan Bahadur* Dr. T. C. M. Royan, Minister for Education and Public Health, when the corner stone was laid and the inaugural tablet unveiled. The scheme regarding the formation of an

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Industrial Suburb in two stages was modified in February 1947 by substituting in place of the first stage of the Industrial Suburb, a residential extension, consisting of 4,000 sites which was also intended to provide housing accommodation to the labourers working in the industrial establishments. A scheme was sanctioned for the formation of the "Northern Zone" of the Industrial Suburb by acquiring about 230 acres of land in Yesavanthapur and Kethmaranahalli villages, wherein sites for locating the Soap Factory, the Kirloskar's Electric Factory and similar concerns requiring railway sidings could be allotted. In addition, the modified second stage of the Industrial Suburb, involving the acquisition of 577 acres and 38 guntas of land, for locating the Bamboo Bazaar, Timber Yard and large scale and small scale industries was sanctioned. The lay-out plans for the formation of "Northern Zone" of the Industrial Suburb, comprising about 289 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,71,500, were under consideration. A part lay-out plan for laying out 69 sites in an area of 193 acres and 28 guntas in the "Southern Zone" of the Industrial Suburb, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs, was also under consideration.

138. The chord road from Yesvanthapur to Mysore Road was nearing completion. The survey operations for the laying of a chord railway line to remove the congestion on the main line and the City Goods Shed Yard was completed by the railway authorities. The expenditure on the Industrial Suburb Scheme is estimated to be over Rs. 50 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 22·5 lakhs was provided in the Budget therefor for the year 1947-48.

139. The scheme for the formation of a residential extension in the Kumara Park area called the "Kumara Park West Extension," at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs was taken up by the Board. The construction of tenemental quarters in Kumara Park West Extension, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,23,500, was entrusted to The India General. Construction Corporation, Ltd., Madras, for Rs. 2,44,880, and the construction of most of the houses came up to the roof level.

140. The construction of houses on the 50 sites allotted to the Mysore Builders, Ltd., in Kumara Park West

Extension, the schemes relating to the slum clearance in the City and the remodelling of the old City of Bangalore in the neighbourhood of Sultanpet area were pursued by the Board. The schemes regarding the formation of the Kankanapalya Extension, and the formation of a residential extension behind Sri Ramakrishna Mutt were also under the consideration of Government.

141. With a view to having a comprehensive picture of Bangalore City and its surrounding areas to facilitate the preparation and execution of improvement schemes and the layout of extensions, etc., the taking up of an aerial survey of Bangalore City, including the Civil and Military Station and surrounding area covering an extent of 113 sq. miles at a cost of Rs. 24,374, was sanctioned. The Survey of India took the aerial photograph of the entire area.

142. In accordance with the comprehensive scheme for the underground drainage scheme in Bangalore City sanctioned by Government, the Trust Board executed a number of drainage works at a cost of Rs. 2,06,033.

143. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit the various areas covering the activities of the Trust Board on the 21st November 1946.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board

144. The Board of Trustees was reconstituted during the year, consisting of nine members as usual. Twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting of the Board were held during the year.

145. The revenues of the Board from all sources, including the opening balance of Rs. 44,528, was Rs. 18,45,681. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,34,658. One hundred and fifty-six properties were acquired and 172 underground sewage house connections were given.

146. Twelve model houses in the Ramanuja Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,000 out of the Narasimharaja Building Fund, and 26 model houses for sweepers at a cost of Rs. 18,591 at Jalapuri were constructed. The construction of 58 units in Adikarnataka Colony in Jayalakshmipuram at a cost of Rs. 75,000 and 192 model houses for the Adikarnatakas in the area between Adikarnatakapuram and the Woodyard, Mysore, was under consideration. Seven

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hundred and twenty-seven building sites were available for disposal at the beginning of the year and 592 sites were formed during the year. Five hundred and eighty-three sites were sold, leaving a balance of 736 sites at the end of the year.

147. One hundred and sixteen works were in progress and the amount spent during the year was Rs. 1,76,385. A comprehensive scheme for providing underground sewers for all the unsewered areas in Mysore City and extensions at a cost of Rs. 25,04,617 was under consideration.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board

Area.

148. The area under the control of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, including 33 village panchayets, comprising 76 villages, was about 30 square miles.

Constitution.

149. There were 22 members as usual on the Board. Two special meetings and six ordinary meetings were held and the average attendance was 14·5.

Finance.

150. The total receipts, inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 20,313, were Rs. 2,72,196. An expenditure of Rs. 2,20,886 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,310 at the end of the year. The collection under house and shop taxes showed an increase of Rs. 3,809 and that under ground rent, Rs. 1,817 over the figures of the previous year.

Sanitary Board High School.

151. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board High School continued to be under the management of the Sanitary Board. As the opening of a full-fledged High School for Girls was not possible immediately, the approval of the Board was obtained for opening 3 Sections in a separate building for the girl students.

Improvement works.

152. The schemes of improvement sanctioned by Government, at a total cost of Rs. 4,83,334 and which were taken up during 1945-46, continued to be in progress during the year.

153. The most important works taken up by the Board were the following :—

1. Improvements to water-supply in the Board's area.
2. Drainage scheme of Andersonpet area.

3. Providing sanitary conveniences like public lavatories and urinals.
4. Improvements to Robertsonpet Market.
5. Improvements to the Officials' Quarters at Champion Reefs.
6. Improvements to Andersonpet Market.
and 7. Improvements to the shandy maidan at Robertsonpet.

District Boards

154. All the nine District Boards were reconstituted for a period of three years from 1st June 1947. The total number of members on these Boards was 262 (264), of whom 177 were elected, 48 nominated and 37 *ex-officio* members.

155. The District Boards held 47 (49) meetings during the year.

156. The revenue and expenditure of the District Boards under all the heads amounted to Rs. 46,19,862 (Rs. 20,92,972) and Rs. 42,59,255 (Rs. 19,16,415), respectively. The increase under these heads was due mainly to the credit of the purchase money by Government to the accounts of the Kolar District Board on account of its interest in the District Board Railway. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 41,69,198 (Rs. 17,28,388), of which a sum of Rs. 17,03,000 (Rs. 12,42,085) was realised from local cesses, Rs. 1,31,797 (Rs. 1,20,134) from tolls and ferries, Rs. 1,28,380 (Rs. 1,32,197) from weekly markets, Rs. 1,26,750 (Rs. 94,865) from contributions and the rest from miscellaneous items of revenue. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 20,27,227 (Rs. 16,58,521), of which a sum of Rs. 4,93,590 (Rs. 3,53,239) was spent on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 3,51,256 (Rs. 3,10,767) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 1,72,631 (Rs. 1,54,074) on administration and collection, Rs. 1,78,037 (Rs. 77,362) on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 4,80,577 (Rs. 1,54,523) on medical relief, Rs. 58,053 (Rs. 45,336) on accommodation to travellers and the balance on miscellaneous items. The expenditure on road works undertaken out of the Railway Cess Funds in the Tumkur, Chickmagalur and Chitaldrug

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Districts was Rs. 36,018, Rs. 61,218 and Rs. 1,59,185, respectively.

157. The Presidents of several District Boards attended the All-India Local Self-Government Conference held at New Delhi in April 1947. Levy of *shandy* fees was abolished in the Hassan District, while revised rates of fees were sanctioned in respect of the shandies under the control of the Mandya District Board. With a view to augmenting the resources of the Hassan District Board, the levy of a special cess of one anna in the rupee of Land Revenue, Excise and Forest was sanctioned. Orders were issued for the redemption of the Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar Railway Loan. The construction of a bridge over the Varada River at Kerehalli was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs, the District Board of Shimoga agreeing to meet half the cost. A scheme for starting home industries in the Chitaldrug District was under the consideration of Government. The construction of the bridge at Holehonnur, Shimoga Taluk, was completed during the early part of the year and it was thrown open for traffic.

158. New dispensaries were sanctioned for Irugamphalli, Yeldur and Koladevi villages in the Kolar District, and for Nerlige, Vani Vilaspur and Asagodu villages in the Chitaldrug District. A new reduced scale dispensary was sanctioned for Nidaghatta, Kadur Taluk. The reduced scale dispensary already sanctioned for Kanagola, Periyapatna Taluk, was opened during the year.

Beggar Relief Scheme

159. The Central Relief Committee consisting of 20 members continued to function during the year with Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., LL.B., as Chairman. The Committee held eight meetings during the year.

160. The operations of the scheme are at present confined only to Bangalore City.

161. The Combined Receiving and Relief Centre located in Giddanna's Choultry near the City Municipal Offices continued to work under the direct supervision of the Superintendent, assisted by a ministerial staff.

162. A Police staff consisting of one daffedar and 4 constables was deputed for arresting beggars in the City.

During the year, 1,209 beggars were rounded up and dealt with under the provisions of the Act. All the beggars in the Combined Centre are fed according to prescribed scales of diet and are also clothed. Necessary medical aid is also being rendered to them and they are being trained in matweaving and envelope-making under the direction of two instructors deputed by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

163. To replace the Police staff, a special establishment of one head warder and 18 warders was sanctioned to work under the direct control of the Chairman for carrying on relief measures efficiently. A motor van with a driver and a cleaner was also sactioned to facilitate conveying beggars quickly to the Combined Centre or Court.

164. During the year, the donation of Rs. 98,957 received from the public together with a sum of Rs. 12,000 out of the grants provided under the scheme in the budget for 1945-46 was transferred to the Central Relief Fund. The Government also provided a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 out of the State Funds in this behalf.

165. An appeal was issued to the district boards and municipalities to subscribe liberally towards the fund. Some local bodies have also responded to it.

166. The construction of several buildings in the beggar colony on the Bangalore-Magadi Road made good progress.

167. Detailed rules have been issued for working the provisions of the Act.

Village Panchayets and Rural Drive

168. The total number of Village Panchayets in the State was 12,284 (12,252). As many as 4,674 village panchayets elected their own chairmen. The number of meetings held by the village panchayets was 42,546 (40,409).

Village Panchayet Taxes.

169. The arrears of village panchayet taxes at the beginning of the year was Rs. 24,00,974. Including the arrears, the total demand for 1946-47 amounted to Rs. 45,71,636. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 25,30,448 (Rs. 26,16,394) was collected by cash, commutation of

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labour and remissions, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,41,188 at the end of the year.

Finance.

170. The cash balance at the credit of the village panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 53,12,378. The income from all the sources was Rs. 30,05,469 (Rs. 25,81,975) making a total of Rs. 83,17,847. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 24,64,040 (Rs. 21,70,430) was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,53,807 at the end of the year.

Grants.

171. The total grants allocated under assignments to village panchayets during the year was Rs. 15,00,000.

Sanitation, Medical Relief, etc.

172. Five hundred and eight village panchayets (505) maintained sweeping and scavenging staff; 274(310) village panchayets contributed towards the maintenance of Local Fund, Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries; 58 (23) village panchayets arranged for weekly visits of sub-assistant surgeons. Four thousand and ninety-eight village panchayets contributed in all a sum of Rs, 4,985 towards the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and 31 (30) maternity homes were being run by the village panchayets in the rural areas.

173. A sum of Rs. 13,39,654 (Rs. 11,36,636) was spent on public works, which were got executed under the supervision of the sub-overseers in each taluk.

Inter-Village Roads.

174. A provision of rupees six lakhs was made in the State Budget for the formation and maintenance of inter-village communication roads. Five hundred and forty-seven road works covering a length of 1,279 miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,32,457 were taken up for execution under the revised rules; of these, 596 miles of road at a cost of Rs. 6,76,482 were completed. Out of 590 miles of roads programmed, the Public Works Department have completed so far 491 miles under the old rules, leaving a balance of 99 miles and wherever technical skill was required, the inter-village communication roads were entrusted for execution to the Public Works Department agency. The recovery of establishment, tools and plant charges in respect of the inter-village communication roads executed by the Public Works Department agency was waived till the end of June 1948.

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175. The services of work inspectors and the graduate surveyors for supervising the inter-village communications and other village improvement works were continued during the year in the Chitaldrug District.

176. As a measure of improving the road communication in the Malnad area, estimates were sanctioned specially in respect of the following roads:—

	Rs.
(1) Surahonne—Thirtharameswara ...	(38,770)
(2) Sorab-Udri ...	(48,000)
(3) Bhimanakone—Alageri Mandri ...	(51,000)
(4) Honageri—Attigadde ...	(27,000)

Rural Water Supply.

177. In addition to Rs. 5,00,000 provided in the State Budget under "Drinking Water Wells," an additional grant of Rs. 4,15,000 was sanctioned for providing drinking water wells out of the savings under "30. Grants for Public Improvements." Out of 3,760 well works, only 725 wells were completed, leaving a balance of 3,035 well-works. As many as 3,014 villages have still to be provided with wells.

178. Optional taxes were levied in 158 village panchayets. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 2,115 (1,497) villages. The total value of work executed under the system is estimated at Rs. 2,85,607 (Rs. 2,21,717). Improved agricultural implements and better seeds were used in 359 (633) villages; 449 (444) village panchayets maintained breeding bulls, 45 (41) maintained schools; 44 (45) managed Muzrai Institutions; 29 (10) tanks, 1 6 (142) topes and 188 (173) village forests. One hundred and thirty-seven village panchayets laid out parks (122) and 2,521 fruit and shade trees were planted. The number of village panchayets that maintained either reading rooms or libraries was 1,234 (1,237).

Rural Welfare Centres.

179. The Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet, Doddaballapur and Anandapur continued to do useful work and the quarterly meetings of the Committees of Management were held in the respective centres. These centres constituted places of attraction to many visitors. A training camp for village officers was organised in the Closepet Centre area. A batch of University students

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carried on rural reconstruction work in Rampur, Channapatna Taluk and a few other villages of the Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet with the aid of Government and District Board grants. The Committees of Management of the Welfare Centres at Closepet and Doddaballapur were reconstituted, while the strength of the non-official members of the Rural Welfare Centre at Anandapuram was increased from 4 to 8. The Special Officer for Rural Development continued to be the Chairman of the Rural Welfare Centres.

Rural Drive.

180. The Rural Drive Scheme was in force in the first two sets of selected hoblis where *gramasudharakas* continued to work. The services of several gramasudharakas were terminated for unsatisfactory work. The amount spent in the selected hoblis during 1946-47 under Assignments to Village Panchayets, Drinking Water Wells and Inter-Village Communication Roads were Rs. 10,52,862, Rs. 9,45,035 and Rs. 6,55,334, respectively.

181. The following statement shows the work done under a few important items in the selected hoblis :—

Sl. No.	Item	Hoblis	No. completed during 1945-46.	No. completed during 1946-47
1	Drinking water wells ...	First set ...	340	344
		Second set	174	203
2	Drainage works ...	First set ...	536	457
		Second set	289	306
3	Village extensions ..	First set ...	110	89
		Second set	71	58
4	Interior and approach roads ...	First set ...	407	454
		Second set	258	483
5	Topes ...	First set ...	489	798
		Second set	478	734
6	Schools opened ...	First set ...	84	55
		Second set	54	34
7	Agricultural Depots ...	First set ...	147	59
		Second set	23	82
8	Veterinary Dispensaries opened ...	First set ...	10	5
		Second set	...	4
9	Co-operative Societies opened ...	First set ...	356	28
		Second set	1	32
10	Value of work done by Monday labour ..	First set ...	1,23,929	2,41,546*
		Second set	97,788	2,23,060
11	No. of villages in which weekly tidying work was attended to.	First set ...	2,655	3,420
		Second set	2,160	2,564
12	No. of soak pits constructed ...	First set ...	328	1,443
		Second set	964	1,595
13	No. of latrines constructed ...	First set ...	114	121
		Second set	70	52
14	No. of villages in which fruit and economic trees were planted.	First set ...	489	798
		Second set	478	734

* The amounts adjusted towards V. P. taxes were Rs. 23,412 and Rs. 41,360 respectively in the first and second set of hoblis.

Sl. No.	Item	Hoblis	No. completed during 1945-46	No. completed during 1946-47
15	No. of villages in which separate plots were allotted to cart stands, play grounds, manure pits.	First set .. Second set	*	*
16	No. of villages in which Adult Literacy classes were opened.	First set ... Second set	1,270†	1,476†
17	Rural Libraries and Reading Rooms opened.	First set ...	301	205
		Second set	309	243
18	No. of villages in which Napier grass was grown.	First set ...	185	174
		Second set	46	160
19	No. of beehive boxes supplied ...	First set ...	48	42
		Second set	32	59
20	No. of villages to which improved poultry was supplied.	First set ...	97	43
		Second set	17	18

* This item of work was attended to in a large number of villages. Special attention is being paid to dig model manure pits in villages selected for compost making.

† As many as 84,409 men and 3,985 women received instructions.

182. The number of tank restoration works attended to during the year in the first and second set of hoblis was 16 and 13, respectively. Fifty-one school buildings and two veterinary dispensary buildings were constructed. One hundred and ninety-one breeding bulls were supplied to the villages in the selected hoblis. One Ayurvedic dispensary was opened ; the number of maternity homes and child welfare centres opened during the year was three and two, respectively. Encouragement was given to rural and cottage industries in 881 villages and the value of articles manufactured estimated at Rs. 35,236. The value of work done for effecting repairs to the religious and charitable institutions during the year in the first and second set of hoblies by the people was estimated at Rs. 27,233 and Rs. 22,597, respectively.

183. District, taluk and hobli conferences were held during the year in all the Districts and arrangements were also made for conducting exhibitions as adjuncts to these conferences in some places. A Conference of village officers was held at the Doddaballapur and the Anandapur Welfare Centres.

184. An Editorial Board was constituted for editing and publishing the Rural Development Journal *Gramabhyudaya*, Mysore. The journal was converted into a monthly one instead of being a fortnightly. A scheme for

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propaganda and publicity was sanctioned during the year with a view to carrying on an intensive propaganda in the village areas in rural development matters. Radio sets were supplied to some of the village panchayets and arrangements were made for talks on rural development matters in the Akashavani Broadcasting Station.

Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes

185. The scheme for the uplift of the Depressed Classes was continued during the year. The Commissioner for Labour was appointed Commissioner for Depressed Classes also and was given the assistance of an Assistant Commissioner for this work. With a view to seeing that the amount provided in the State Budget for the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes, but not actually spent during the year, was utilised for the purpose during the succeeding years, a fund called "the Depressed Class Amelioration Fund" was created.

186. The Special Officers appointed for the uplift of the Depressed Classes in the several districts and an organiser for the uplift of the Banajar community in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts continued to work during the year. In addition, two propagandists, of whom one was a lady, were appointed to carry on propaganda throughout the State.

187. A Committee has been constituted in connection with the education of the members of the Depressed Classes in the University. A sum of Rs. 5,83,050 was allotted for carrying out ameliorative measures.

188. From the surplus assets of the military stores, as many as 10,07,655 tiles and 21,250 ridge tiles were purchased and distributed among the members of the Harijan Class in the several districts. The proceedings for the acquisition of lands for extensions to the villages were completed in 21 cases, while they were in various stages of progress in 204 cases. Out of 76 Bhajan Mandirs taken up for construction, 16 were completed. The construction of nine bathing ghats was completed, while that of 17 was in progress.

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance

N.B.—Statements showing (i) the Receipts and Expenditure of the State and (ii) the Demand, Collection and Balance under the principal heads of Revenue for the year 1946–47 will be found in Appendix I.

General summary.

189. The total amount realised during the year under Revenue Heads stood at Rs. 1,176·82 lakhs and the net Expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 1,174·89 lakhs. The revenue transactions of the year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 1·93 lakhs.

190. The total receipts and expenditure under both service and debt heads were Rs. 2,272·25 lakhs and Rs. 2,292·83 lakhs, respectively, and the Cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 279·67 lakhs.

Revenue receipts.

191. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, noticeable increases appear in the Revenue Realisations under the heads "A" Land Revenue (Rs. 28·04 lakhs) "A-1" Mining Royalty and Leases (Rs. 4·78 lakhs), "A-2" Duty on Gold (Rs. 61·85 lakhs), "B" Forest Revenue (Rs. 12·70 lakhs), "C" Excise Revenue (Rs. 3·64 lakhs), "D" Stamp Revenue (Rs. 1·53 lakhs), "D" Income-tax (Rs. 22·97 lakhs), "F" Miscellaneous Taxes and Other Receipts (Rs. 15·78 lakhs), "G" Miscellaneous (Rs. 12·82 lakhs) and "H" Commercial Services (Rs. 21·07 lakhs) while the head "E" Law and Justice shows a decrease of Rs. ·63 lakh.

Expenditure met from revenue.

192. Appreciable increases over the actuals of the previous year are noticeable under almost all the groups, *viz*, "B" Revenue Collection Charges (Rs. ·83 lakh), "C" Administration (Rs. 9·69 lakhs), "D" Public Instruction (Rs. 27·77 lakhs), "E" Medical Charges (Rs. 4·22 lakhs), "F" Religious Charges (Rs. 1·05 lakhs), Public Works (Rs. 8·51 lakhs), "H" Pensions (Rs. 4·76 lakhs) and "I" Miscellaneous (Rs. 127·77 lakhs).

Capital.

193. The capital outlay during the year was more than that of the previous year under Irrigation Works not met from Revenue (Rs. 6·52 lakhs), Industrial and Other Works (Rs. 6·61 lakhs), Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant (Rs. ·34 lakh) and Food Supply Department transactions

REVENUE AND FINANCE

not met from Revenue (Rs. 267·48 lakhs), while the heads, Railways, Tramways, Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works and Hydro-Electric Works show decreases to the extent of Rs. 1·15 lakhs, Rs. 2·89 lakhs and Rs. 3·98 lakhs, respectively.

Debt and Remittances.

194. Under Investment Account, the net outgoing (Rs. 731·57 lakhs) was chiefly due to large investments made in Government of India Securities and Fixed Deposits in banks. Under debt, there appears a net incoming of Rs. 508·62 lakhs due to the issue of a new 3 per cent 1958 loan during the year. Under unfunded debt, there were as usual net incoming of Rs. 32·63 lakhs under Insurance and Provident Funds and of Rs. 9·47 lakhs under Endowment and Other Accounts. The transactions under Savings Bank Deposits resulted in a net outgoing of Rs. 47·66 lakhs due to heavy withdrawals under both current and 5-year Fixed Deposits. The large net incoming was of Rs. 158·25 lakhs under Reserve and Depreciation Funds mainly due to transfer of a sum of Rs. 92·91 lakhs to Special Reserve Fund, Post-war Reconstruction (Rs. 72·91 lakhs) and Capitalising Gold Mining Revenue (Rs. 20 lakhs) and of a net amout of Rs. 70·44 lakhs to Depreciation Fund. The net incoming of Rs. 67·95 lakhs under Local and Other Funds was chiefly due to contributions made from General Revenues to Irrigation Development Fund, Inter-Village Road Fund and Industrial Development Fund and also to a net incoming of Rs. 26·96 lakhs appearing under Municipal and City Improvement Trust Funds. Under Advances, there appears a net incoming of Rs. 211·83 lakhs, chiefly due to transferring the net balance of Rs. 241·94 lakhs outstanding under the Advance Heads relating to Food Supply and Standard Cloth operations to the Remittance Head—Item adjustable by Food Supply Department. The net outgoing of Rs. 18·08 lakhs under loans was chiefly due to grant of loans to several Gold Mining Companies (Rs. 12 lakhs).

(ii) Excise

Country Spirits.

195. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Bangalore, continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors to the State. Their contract which expired on the 30th June 1947 was further extended for a period

of one year from the 1st July 1947. The rate of annas 10 per gallon of molasses arrack of 35° U. P. payable to the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., sanctioned till the end of June 1947, was further ordered to be continued for another year from 1st July 1947.

196. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of molasses arrack was 516 (528) and the issues to them were 4,84,838 (4,17,216) gallons. The consumption of special liquors, including jaggery arrack, was 18,561 (16,178) gallons, showing an increase of 2,383 gallons. There was an increase in consumption in all the districts, except Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The increase was reported to be due generally to the non-availability of imported foreign liquors, while the decrease in some of the districts was attributed to the increase in the consumption of arrack and to the increase in the import of Indian-made foreign liquors. The total issue of rectified spirits from the Distillery was 32,648 (15,630) gallons, and of this, a quantity of 14,184 gallons was issued to the licensees in the State and 18,463 gallons for export outside the State. The issues of denatured spirits from the Distillery were 29,490 (16,948) gallons and the quantity exported, was 16,522 gallons. Ninety-two licenses were issued for the possession, use and sale of de-natured spirits.

Toddy.

197. There were 1,739 (1,819) shops for the sale of date and coconut toddy and 359 (362) for the sale of "Bagani" toddy. The number of toddy-yielding trees licensed was 4,06,730 (3,63,541) showing an increase of 43,189 trees over that of last year. The concession of tapping "Bagani" trees, free of tree-tax, for domestic consumption by estate and *kan* holders was continued during the year.

Malt and foreign liquors.

198. The number of licenses issued exclusively for the sale of country beer continued to be three. The consumption of beer amounted to 1,16,748·5 (1,21,823) gallons, of which 42,437 (75,489) gallons was consumed in military canteens and the remaining 74,311·5 gallons were sold by the several licensees in the State. The revenue derived from malt liquors was Rs. 69,275 (Rs. 57,716). The consumption of foreign liquors was 56,703 (12,337) gallons and the revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 70,828 (Rs. 60,824).

Ganja and Opium.

199. There were 255 (260) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 8,558 (8,242) seers. The

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revenue derived from ganja and opium amounted to, Rs. 11,02,042 (Rs. 11,24,712) and Rs. 1,43,719 (Rs. 1,28,141) respectively. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was 83(85) and the consumption was 631 (569) seers.

Excise offences.

200. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 372 to 383 during the year, the largest number of cases, *viz.*, 282, being reported from the Shimoga District. Four thousand nine hundred and thirty-two (4,721) offences reported under the Mysore Excise and Opium Acts were registered during the year. Including the pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal was 5,140 (5,054). Of these, 4,217 cases were disposed of departmentally and 633 cases were sent up for trial in Courts, leaving 290 pending disposal at the end of the year. Fines or composition fees were levied in 3,675 cases and the realisations on this account amounted to Rs. 18,099. The expenditure incurred under "Secret Service and Rewards" amounted to Rs. 1,141 (Rs. 1,391). The periodical publication of the Excise Supplement to the *Mysore Police Gazette* was continued.

Licenses.

201. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists, charitable institutions and industrial concerns in the State was 44 (55).

Finance.

202. The total demand under Excise Revenue, inclusive of the arrears of Rs. 1,54,491, amounted to Rs. 2,07,34,997 Rs. (2,00,65,994), of which a sum of Rs. 2,05,73,254 (Rs. 1,98,91,116) towards current demand and a sum of Rs. 82,389 (Rs. 20,349) towards old arrears were collected, and a sum of Rs. 12,847 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,497 (Rs. 1,54,491) at the close of the year. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 4,71,695 Rs. (4,78,666). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 2-14-2 (Rs. 2-10-4). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 1,94,434 (Rs. 1,71,882).

Prohibition.

203. In addition to the two taluks of Channapatna and Closepet, total prohibition was in force in the Molkalmuru and Pavagada taluks from 1st January 1947, the amount of excise revenue given up thereby being Rs. 5 lakhs.

204. A Committee to go into the question of introducing prohibition in the State was constituted in December 1946 and orders of Government on the report of the Committee were passed in June 1947. Implementing

the recommendations of the Committee, the new Prohibition Scheme came into effect from 1st July 1947. Out of 2,995 shops that were working in the State in 1946-47, 611 shops were closed from 1st July 1947. As a rule, 20 per cent of the existing number of shops in each taluk area was ordered to be closed, and the shops so closed included primarily the shops at the Madras prohibition frontier or close to the border, and the shops of an undesirable or troublesome nature in the urban or rural areas. A feature of the scheme was that it enlisted the active co-operation of the liquor trade. By ensuring that vested interests merely faded out of the trade instead of being wiped out all of a sudden, the scheme has provided, under the circumstances, the best hostage for success. Under the present scheme, the annual auction of the liquor shops cease, and the liquor trade and the Excise Revenue gradually diminish every year, until they both become extinct at the end of four years. The liquor contractor is thus afforded some time to step down his losses and get out of the business with little loss, and find alternative occupation. Besides, there would also be sufficient time for Government to seek new sources of revenue to make up the loss of Excise Revenue.

205. The duty on ganja was enhanced from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 per seer of 80 tolas from 1st July 1947. The issue price of opium from the treasuries and the minimum retail selling rates were also enhanced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per seer of 80 tolas and from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-11-0 per tola, respectively, with effect from 1st July 1947. A special cess of one anna in the rupee was levied on certain items of Excise Revenue in the Hassan District from 1st July 1947. The concession of allowing the import of Indian-made foreign liquors for sale in the several foreign liquor licensed shops in the State, which was permitted during the period of war, was discontinued from 1st July 1947. The duty on country beer was enhanced from 10 annas to 12 annas per imperial gallon from the same date.

206. The enhanced grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,500, sanctioned to the Mysore State Temperance Federation in June 1946, was paid during the year.

(iii) Income-tax

207. A separate full-time Commissioner of Income-tax was appointed in August 1946. The reorganisation of the

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Department, which was sanctioned in February 1947, came into effect from 1st July 1947. Four gazetted probationers were recruited to the Department for appointment as Income-tax Officers on completion of their training.

208. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 12,460 (12,679) cases, returns were received in 9,455 (10,076) cases and 2,115 (1,120) were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 7,080 (7,782) cases and accepted in 4,377 (2,515) cases. The total number of cases assessed to tax was 7,005 (6,526), including 208(126) companies and 120 (88) registered firms. The increase in the number of assessed cases has to be attributed to a more careful scrutiny of the accounts and the bringing of fresh cases on file. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Act for cancellation of the assessment were received in 314 (242) cases and in 217 (159) of these, the order of assessment was re-opened.

209. Act No. XXV of 1946 introducing flat rates of income-tax and super-tax for companies and reducing the rate of super-tax from 42 pies to 30 pies came into force with effect from 1st July 1946. This gave relief to the extent of 12 pies in the rupee to companies liable to maximum rates under the old Act. As a measure of further relief, Act No. XXVII of 1946 introduced certain amendments to the Mysore Income-tax Act on the lines of the Indian Income-tax Amendment Act of 1939. Act No. XXIV of 1946 repealed the Mysore Excess Profits Tax Act, 1946, with effect from 1st July 1946.

210. The net demand under income-tax and collection after refunds amounted to Rs. 97,51,608 (Rs. 72,64,024), and Rs. 79,52,590 (Rs. 47,33,619), respectively. The net demand under super-tax was Rs. 64,75,822 (Rs. 57,92,826), of which a sum of Rs. 54,84,872 (Rs. 40,20,945) was collected. The increase in the demand under income-tax may be ascribed to the quicker disposal of arrear cases and to the enhanced revenue from the Gold Mining Companies. The number of cases assessed to super-tax was 327 (229). The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax was Rs. 1-2-5 (Rs. 1-0-4) and Re. 0-14-5 (Re 0-11-6), respectively.

211. Five hundred and forty-two (462) appeals were filed, and 183 (201) cases were pending at the beginning of the year. The number of appeals disposed of was 563

(476) of which 299 were successful, leaving 162 (183) cases pending at the close of the year. Out of 52 (58) cases which came up for review, 44 (42) were disposed of leaving 8 (16) cases pending at the end of the year.

212. The total expenditure of the Department, including dearness allowance paid to the employees, was Rs. 1,58,839 (Rs. 96,300). Expenditure.

(iv) Stamps

213. Out of the total stock of 2,06,56,763 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,25,28,932, 1,14,60,381 stamps of the value of Rs. 40,80,436 were issued to the several district depots and the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore, leaving a closing balance of 91,96,382 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 84,48,496 at the end of the year.

214. The total revenue realised from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 36,48,296 (34,49,964). The total expenditure on the Department was Rs. 4,10,066 (Rs. 4,01,942). The net revenue was Rs. 32,38,230, showing an increase of Rs. 1,90,209 over that of last year.

215. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,45,092 due to Government under institution fees awarded in *Forma Pauperis* suits, a sum of Rs. 21,847 was recovered and Rs. 15,973 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,07,273 still to be recovered at the end of the year.

216. The stamp duty chargeable under Article 45 of Schedule I of the Stamp Act on the policies of the Public Branch of the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department was remitted for a further period of three years from 1st February 1946.

217. The fee chargeable under Schedule II on a Memorandum of Appeal in a suit of the classes mentioned in the first column in Articule 11-A or 11-B of the Mysore Court Fee Act III of 1900, when the appeal is against a decree of a District Court or a Sub-Court, passed on appeal from a decree of a Munsiff in such suit, has been reduced to Rs. 15.

(v) Mysore Government Life Insurance

218. Out of 3,618(2,674) proposals dealt with in the Official Branch, 2,037 (1361) were accepted. Of the remaining 1,581 proposals, 998 were rejected and cancelled on medical and other grounds. Official Branch.

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219. Out of 2,212 (1,475) proposals accepted including 175 pending at the beginning of the year, 1,817 (1,281) resulted in policies, assuring a sum of Rs. 15,52,059 (9,34,707) for a monthly premium of Rs. 6,585 (3,712). Of the remaining 395 (194) cases, 13 were cancelled and in the case of the other 382 (175) cases, treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

Public Branch.

220. Out of 13,290 (12,148) proposals for Rs. 1,70,52,300 (Rs 1,49,68,400) dealt with in the Public Branch, including 354 pending at the beginning of the year, 11,858 for Rs. 1,52,26,300 (Rs. 1,25,29,000) were accepted, 927 for Rs. 11,73,200 were rejected, 262 for Rs. 3,14,200 were cancelled or withdrawn and 243 were pending at the end of the year. Of the proposals accepted, 11,119 resulted in policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1,41,24,600 with an annual premium of Rs. 7,98,529 as against 9,515 policies for Rs. 1,15,03,100 with an annual premium of Rs. 6,49,731 in the previous year. The business record set up in 1945-46 was broken during the year by a wide margin.

Motor Insurance.

221. A scheme of Motor Insurance was introduced in July 1946 whereby insurance cover is granted to all types of motor vehicles as required by the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1946. The Motor Branch covered risks for 3,100 vehicles getting a premium income of Rs. 29,21,000.

General.

222. All gazetted officers in the State have been permitted to attest declarations of age in order to facilitate new business work in the Public Branch. In the interest of disposal of claim cases, a Legal Section was formed with the appointment of a Legal Adviser. Certain amendments to Rule 21 (b)(1) of the Public Branch were sanctioned in order to overcome certain legal defects and thus facilitate quick disposal of claims arising by death under "D" class policies. The rate of interest allowed on the Insurance Fund was raised to 3½ per cent per annum with effect from the 1st July 1944. Action was taken for revising the premium rates of the Department in conformity with the above rate of interest.

(vi) Government Savings Banks

223 The total number of accounts on the books at the end of the year was 81,398 and the aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 2,24,58,773. The total deposits amounted to Rs. 1,70,37,470.

224. The number of depositors having balances of Rs. 5,000 and above at the end of the year was 916 and the amount and their credit was Rs. 1,00,96,911. Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,60,040. Excluding the special deposits on behalf of Funds, the number of depositors with balance of Rs. 5,000 and above was 742 and the amount at their credit was Rs 73,24,778, the average balance for each depositor being Rs. 9,872.

Collecting Savings Banks.

225. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Bank Scheme were Rs. 77,676 and Rs. 1,17,493, respectively. The balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 3,48,051.

Fixed Deposits.

226. The amount received under this head was Rs. 11,98,375. The amount of refunds and payment aggregated to Rs. 53,55,855, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,43,45,345 at the end of the year. A sum Rs. 4,27,248 was paid during the year as interest on fixed deposits.

Savings Certificates.

227. The receipts and withdrawals during the year under the scheme was Rs. 17,19,093 and Rs. 12,17,954 respectively.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Occupied area and Tenure

228. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,71,161 (1,88,71,161) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 13,82,774 (13,82,774) acres and 89,92,323 (71,73,357) acres consisting of minor inams, forests, uncultivable waste, which were not available for cultivation and the area for which no returns exist, there was a net extent of 84,96,070 (83,52,416) acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 81,98,175 (82,82,299) acres were under occupancy.

229. The net area cropped during the year was 63,97,356 (62,76,378) acres.

230. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 12,50,586 (14,09,380) with an area of 83,06,183 (81,39,343) acres.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement

231. In Government villages, 6,816 (8,277) darkhast phod and other records were disposed of and measurements were made in 16,100 (18,131) survey numbers, involving an extent of 59,068 (72,753) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 5,860 (7,382) survey numbers, comprising an area of 25,378 (29,673) acres in 1,754 (2,507) villages. Bandh pahani of 6,255 (7,501) survey numbers was done in 1,986 (2,239) villages. One hundred and ninety one (1,959) cases of encroachment covering an area of 194 (376) acres were detected. Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (31,351) mutation hissas were measured.

232. Detailed survey was done in 15 (12) inam villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,607 (1,009) and the area involved was 7,327 acres and six guntas (3,428 acres and 30 guntas). Resurvey was conducted in respect of one (2) Inam village, comprising 45 (190) survey numbers with a total extent of 38 (266) acres.

233. Original classification of soil was carried out in 13 (8) Inam villages and reclassification in 5 (2) Inam

villages. The total survey numbers dealt with were 1,965 and comprised an area of 6,270 acres.

234. Hissa survey in lieu of pot pahani was done in 6 Inam villages. The number of hissas measured was 5,120. Bandh Pahani of 1,863 survey numbers was done in 16 Inam villages. Hissa survey field work was done in 6 Inam villages, the number of hissas measured being 5,120.

235. The Record of Rights staff attended to the preparation of the Record of Rights and Index of Lands Registers in respect of 4 taluks and 9 inam villages. The number of entries made in the two registers were 1,76,660 (2,22,581) and 1,53,582 (1,83,388), respectively. The number of hissas measured during the field season was 5,120 and that checked during the monsoon season was 63,954.

236. Original settlement was announced in respect of two inam villages, Sarvamanya Diddahalli, Krishnarajnagar Taluk and Jodi Kotihalli, Sidlaghatta Taluk, respectively. All the taluks except Yelandur Jahgir and part of Periyapatna, Hunsur and Devanahalli were in the maintenance stage of Record of Rights Scheme.

237. There was no revision settlement of any Inam village during the year.

238. Questions relating to (i) measurement of irrigable extents under the Bairamangala Project in Closepet and Kankanhalli Taluks, (2) measurement of lands in the Aspathre Kaval of Hunsur Taluk, (3) Measurement and lay out of sites in Bannur Hobli, T. Narsipur Taulk, (4) measurement of irrigable lands under the Bhrigu river channel in Nanjangud Taluk, (5) joint verification and survey of railway lands, (6) measurement of lands granted to the Mysore Sugar Company in Mangala, Lokasana, Gopanahalli and other villages of Mandya, Maddur and Malavalli Taluks and (7) measurement of kaval phod work in Arkalgud Taluk were among the special items of work attended to by the departmental staff during the year.

239. The decennial revision of potgi was done in respect of 1,750 villages and the potgi was refixed in the case of 392 villages.

240. A special class to impart survey training to the two Survey Probationers entertained in August 1946 was opened. Survey training was also imparted to 4 Agricultural

Survey Training.

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Probationers, two Revenue Inspectors, three Revenue Probationers and one Probationary Assistant Commissioner in the Districts of Bangalore and Mysore.

241. Maps of 205 villages were prepared as against 85 in the previous year. The total survey numbers comprised in these maps were 3,907. Eighty-two hand-drawn maps of inam villages were copied and sold to the public. The printing of original maps of 154 villages was attended to during the year.

242. The post of the Superintendent of Land Records was abolished and the post of a full-time Commissioner was sanctioned.

243. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 3,34,380 (Rs. 3,28,444).

(iii) Land Revenue

Grow More Food Scheme.

244. The several concessions granted under the "Grow More Food" scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 2,68,229 acres of land was granted from the commencement of the scheme, *i.e.*, 11th April 1942, up to the end of the year. Out of this, an extent of 1,81,373 acres of land was brought under cultivation.

Assessed waste.

245. Out of an area of 7,34,307 (7,83,549) acres of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 27,135 (50,060) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 41,091 (Rs. 45,075) was taken up for cultivation. The total area relinquished was 2,854 (7,153) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 4,562 (Rs. 8,482). There was a net increase of 24,283 (42,907) acres with an assessment of Rs. 36,529 (Rs. 37,593).

Alienation.

246. A total extent of 251 (587) acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 171 (Rs. 239), was alienated for non-agricultural purposes.

Darkhasts.

247. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 4,494 (5,334) and 15,141 (12,646) darkhasts were received during the year, bringing the total to be dealt with to 19,635 (17,980). Of these, 15,236 (13,506) were disposed of, leaving a balanace of 4,399 (4,474). The percentage of disposals was 76 as against 75 in the previous year. The extent of lands granted for cultivation was 38,432 (37,340) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 44,324

(Rs. 37,291). A sum of Rs. 3,60,752 (Rs. 3,23,351) was realised from the sale of these lands. An extent of 45 (82) acres was granted for gram cultivation in the Kolar District. Seven hundred and eighty-two acres of land were granted for cultivation on *eksal* tenure. An extent of 947 acres was granted for planting timber, fruit and fuel trees in Kolar and Kadur Districts. The area granted for the cultivation of cashew-nut was 29 acres in the Kadur District and 990 (3,503) acres under the beds of tanks were granted for temporary cultivation.

Grant of lands to military m

248. There were 119 applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 147 fresh applications were received during the year, making a total of 266 to be dealt with. One hundred and seventy-one cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 95 cases at the end of the year. The extent of lands granted was 219 (48) acres.

Grant of lands to Depressed Classes.

249. Three hundred and three (513) applications for lands under the Depressed Class Concession Rules were pending at the beginning of the year and 932 (700) were received during the year, making a total of 1,235 (1,087) to be dealt with. Of these, 887 (797) cases were disposed of during the year. An extent of 2,600 (3,586) acres of land was granted under these rules.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

250. The area under occupation during the year was 81,98,175 (81,90,524) acres, showing a net increase of 7,651 acres. There was an increase in the area under occupation in all the districts, except Bangalore and Shimoga districts, which was chiefly due to the grant of lands under the "Grow More Food" scheme and under ordinary darkhast rules and also to the restoration of lands resumed to Government in revenue sales in the previous years.

251. The area cropped was 63,97,356 (61,34,486) acres, showing an increase of 2,62,870 (4,71,330) acres which was noticeable in all the districts except Bangalore and Mysore. The percentage of fallows to the area under occupation for the State was 20·7 as against 19·10 in the preceding year.

Special Ir gation Wo

252. The entire channel lengths of Irwin Canal main, Maddur, Keragodu, Cauvery branches and the several distributaries continued to be in service. Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,71,500 were sanctioned for opening two branch channels. The total extent under paddy, sugarcane

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and cotton in the taluks of Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, French-rocks and Seringapatam was 87,338 (87,224), 11,104 (11,119) and 60 (514) acres, respectively. The area under sugarcane was slightly decreased. There was a noticeable decrease in the area under cotton. The increase in the area under paddy was due to the effect of propaganda done by the several departments in connection with the "Grow More Food" scheme. As a result of intensive propaganda for growing *kar* ragi during the summer months of the year 1947, an extent of 9,647 acres in the Irwin Canal area was brought under cultivation. An extent of 7,088 (6,905) acres of land was newly irrigated under the Irwin Canal during the year.

253. Under the Vani Vilas Sagar, the total area to be irrigated was limited to 10,180 acres. The extent under "Karthika" and "Vaishaka" was 8,129 and 1,728 acres, respectively. The raiyats in all the 40 channel villages took advantage of the several concessions sanctioned by Government for both coconut and arecanut cultivation. A Standing Consulting Committee, consisting of 4 official and 2 non-official members, was constituted to discuss several points connected with the supply of water to the *atchkat* lands by improving the channels and the cultivation of more food crops.

254. The area under occupation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel was 8,696 (8,400) acres.

Collection of Land Revenue.

255. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, was Rs. 1,56,67,348 (Rs. 1,46,66,658). A sum of Rs. 1,40,91,858 (Rs. 1,13,74,253) was collected and a sum of Rs. 2,40,800 (Rs. 13,26,488) was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,34,689 (Rs. 19,65,917) to be collected. The percentage of actual collection was 91·4 (86·6). The improvement in the collections was due to the favourable seasonal conditions and the high prices for agricultural products.

Coercive Processes.

256. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 78,425 (80,456), and a sum of Rs. 7,41,081 (Rs. 8,50,999) was realised. The decrease in the number of coercive processes was due to the prevalence of high prices secured for agricultural produce and other commercial crops grown by the raiyat population.

Distress Relief.

257. The seasonal conditions during the year were more favourable than in the previous year. The

rainfall was more copious than in the preceding year. The principal food crops had come up well and there was expectation of a bumper crop. But the yield considerably suffered in the end owing to abnormally heavy rainfall at the time of harvest during the months of November and December 1946. Unlike the previous year, the tanks were full and water and fodder were available for the cattle in sufficient quantities. The scheme of sanctioning subsidies for irrigation wells was continued during the year. The supply of manure and seeds through the Agricultural Department proved very helpful to the raiyat population. The concessional measures for production of more food grains and vegetables continued during the year. The economic condition of the agricultural and commercial classes was good due to high prices obtained for commercial and food crops.

258. Scarcity for water and fodder was not felt in the State except in some parts of Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere taluks at the beginning of the year. The State forests in Chikmagalur were thrown open for the grazing of cattle of the neighbouring taluks also. Free kitchens and fodder depots in Tumkur District started in 1945-46 were continued till the end of December 1946 and several destitute and indigent people were also given money grants. Relief works started in the Districts of Shimoga, Kolar and Tumkur in 1945-46 were continued until conditions were restored to normal in these areas.

259. All kinds of labour, inclusive of agricultural classes, found employment as a number of village panchayet works and inter-village communications and road works were started in several parts of the State.

260. The scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells, which was sanctioned in March 1946, was continued during the year. An allotment of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned in addition to Rs. 7 lakhs sanctioned in the preceding year, bringing the total allotment to Rs. 22 lakhs. The scheme was very popular and raiyats took advantage of it particularly in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar. Four thousand one hundred and seventy-eight applicants were granted a sum of Rs. 19,19,706 as subsidy for sinking irrigation wells. An extent of 5,811 acres of land was grown with food crops under the scheme.

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261. The special measures sanctioned to ameliorate the conditions of agriculturists and concessions shown to them were as follows:—

1. The reduction of the *bagayet* assessment on lands on which areca is grown as the main crop by 25 per cent, inclusive of the reduction of 12½ per cent already given in the malnad areas was continued.

2. The levy of uniform rates of interest at 4 per cent per annum both on Takavi and Land Improvement Loans from 1st April 1946 was sanctioned.

3. Loans for the purchase of seed-grain, cattle for ploughing purposes, etc., at the concessional rate of two per cent per annum and penal interest at four per cent per annum for a period of two years were granted.

4. The levy of the reduced rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mutation involving measurement was sanctioned.

5. Concessions to the raiyats in the Malnad to obtain fencing materials from State forests to protect their crops were extended by two years from 1st July 1945.

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

262. Including the arrears of the previous year, there were 3,906 (4,626) decrees for execution for a sum of Rs. 6,04,119 (Rs. 6,92,519). Of these, 1,282 (1,855) were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 2,00,199 (Rs. 2,48,869) was recovered. The number of decrees pending execution was 2,626 (2,721), the amount involved being Rs. 4,03,919 (Rs. 4,43,651). Special staff was employed for the execution of co-operative decrees in Mysore City and Bangalore North Taluk as there was a large number of decrees pending to be executed.

263. The scheme of Debt Conciliation was in force in 24 taluks. The terms of Hoskote, Devanahalli, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Koppa, Sagar, Thirthahalli and Shikaripur Conciliation Boards were extended for a period of two years. The beneficial provisions of the Debt Conciliation Act were not fully availed of by the raiyats probably due to the steep rise in the prices of agricultural commodities.

District and Taluk Conferences.

264. District Conferences were held in all the districts and Taluk Conferences in all the taluks and sub-taluks in the State. Silver cups and medals were awarded at several of these Conferences to some of the village panchayets, *gramasudharakas* and village panchayet chairmen for good work turned out by them.

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265. The total area cultivated with six select crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horse-gram, cholam, sugarcane and cotton in the several districts of the State was as follows:— Area under select crops.

Paddy	...	7,87,041 (7,46,831) acres.
Ragi	...	19,34,524 (19,36,032) ,,
Horse-gram	...	7,91,802 (7,57,945) ,,
Cholam	...	6,21,801 (5,65,905) ,,
Sugarcane	...	40,909 (43,396) ,,
Cotton	...	47,302 (61,409) ,,

266. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 3,77,630 were disbursed. One thousand four hundred and one (2,230) applications for *takavi* loans were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 49 (53). Loans and Advances.

267. The Coffee Takavi Loan Scheme was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 9,000 and another sum of Rs. 6,000 were allotted for the grant of loans to the Hassan and Kadur Districts, respectively.

268. Seventy-five applications for a sum of Rs. 43,360 were received for loans for digging irrigation wells. Forty-five applications for Rs. 28,600 were sanctioned.

269. The scheme of Record of Rights was introduced into all Government villages and many of the surveyed and settled Inam villages in the State. Action was taken to introduce survey and settlement into unsurveyed villages in Bangalore, Mandya, Kadur and Shimoga Districts. Out of a total demand of Rs. 55,01,968 under Hissa fees, a sum of Rs. 46,14,226 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,87,742 to be recovered at the end of the year. As against a total demand of Rs. 13,79,172 under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 10,88,747 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,90,425. Record of Rights.

270. There were in all 2,665 major and 20,268 minor tanks. Eighty-five major and 239 minor tanks were restored at a cost of Rs. 96,228 and Rs. 2,98,662, respectively. The value of earthwork done by the raiyats was Rs. 39,012. Tanks.

271. The number of *chowthayi* tanks was 206 and the maximum amount of remission that could be granted in respect of them was Rs. 3,217. Remission to the extent of Rs. 717 in respect of 53 tanks were withheld. The number of tank panchayets in the State was 102 (103). Chowthayi tanks.

272. There were 235 (237) village forests in the State. The number of avenue trees planted was 40,381, Village Forests.

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A large number of trees was planted in the Districts of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Hassan.

Toll-gates.

273. There were 50 toll-gates and 12 check-gates. All the nine interior toll-gates and 36 of the frontier toll-gates, with their 12 check-gates, were worked departmentally. The others were let out on contract.

(iv) Transfers of Land

274. There were 21,418 (18,671) transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 1,02,405 (94,478) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 79,581 (62,095) involving 3,02,267 (1,97,175) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages

275. There was a slight increase in the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour and of the rate of cart-hire, as compared with the previous year. Labour was generally available and work was provided by the several large industrial concerns in the State. The Sugar Factory at Mandya and the several irrigation works undertaken by Government also provided sufficient work not only to the labour classes but also to the poor agriculturists.

Emigration and Immigration.

276. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of food or employment, except for the movement of labourers in search of work in the industrial concerns and in the coffee estates.

277. There was the usual influx of labourers from North and South Canara into the Malnad taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Thirthahalli for employment in wet and garden lands, and about 5,000 labourers migrated into Sagar Taluk for employment in the Jog Hydro-Electric Works. In Alur, Manjarabad, Belur. Chikmagalur, Koppa and Mudigere taluks, there was the usual inflow of labourers from parts of South Canara and other adjoining districts to the coffee, tea. cardamom and arecanut estates and paddy fields during the working season. People from Nagamangala and Krishnarajapet taluks migrated to coffee estates in

Nilgiris, the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati. The labouring classes got sufficient work during the year. The several big irrigation works under execution in the several parts of the State and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department and under the Rural Development Scheme provided sufficient work to people in search of employment.

(vi) Inam Settlement

278. Twenty-four land inams of an aggregate area of 82 acres and 21 guntas were resumed. The resumption resulted in a decrease of about Rs. 41 in the revenue under jodi and a net increase of about Rs. 152 in land revenue. Original survey was conducted in 15 Inam villages, comprising 1,607 survey numbers, with an extent of 7,327 acres and 6 guntas. Classification work was done in 13 Inam villages comprising of 1,420 survey numbers with an area of 5,139 acres and 32 guntas. Five hundred and forty-five survey numbers were reclassified. Resurvey work was done in one Inam village comprising 45 survey numbers with an extent of 38 acres and 5 guntas. Hissa survey in lieu of *pot pahani* was done in 6 inam villages, the number of hissas measured being 5,120. In 9 inam villages, 1,731 *hissas* were checked. *Bandh pahani* was done in 16 Inam villages comprising 1,863 survey numbers and *Bob Phodi* work was conducted in two inam villages comprising 159 survey numbers with an extent 446 acres and 11 guntas.

CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(i) Food Supplies

279. Under the Foodgrains Acquisition Order, 15,89,202 (14,49,433) pallas of paddy, 3,70,474 (2,52,380) pallas of ragi, 49,390 (49,285) pallas of jola and 15,908 (3,228) pallas of other foodgrains were acquired during the year. There was only a small increase in the procurement of foodgrains over that of the previous year. Seasonal conditions were on the whole fair except for excessive rains in the months of November and December but for which the yield would have been normal. This heavy rain severely affected the crops, especially millet, in several areas, and the food position which would have been otherwise normal deteriorated seriously.

280. As against the declared deficits, the Government of India sanctioned, in their revised Khariff Plan issued in March 1947, an allotment of 58,000 tons of rice (inclusive of overseas imports of 38,000 tons) and 5,973 tons of millets. Owing to the generally difficult food supply postion in other parts of India and the drying up of supplies through imports for various reasons, the Government of India did not make any allotment of wheat during the Rabi year 1947-48 (except 500 tons in July 1947). Consequent on the failure of crops and adverse conditions which prevailed throughout the State, the food position during the early part of the year from July to October 1946 was one of acute anxiety. Due to the timely and adequate assistance given by the Food Department, Government of India, the threatened famine during this period was averted. The quantity of grains imported into the State amounted to 1,99,501 tons, the highest during the last five years. The scale of rations continued to be 12 ozs. per adult up to 24th June 1947 when a reduction by two ozs. had to be effected owing to the depletion of local stocks and the inability of the Government of India to make sufficient allotments. The composition of rations underwent slight

changes from time to time in keeping with the varying stocks of the different types of foodgrains.

281. The arrangements for the distribution of foodgrains through statutory rationing in cities and certain important urban areas and by informal and rural rationing in other areas continued. The actual distribution to consumers continued to be made through Government, Co-operative Societies, Municipal, Panchayet and Departmental Depots. Arrangements were continued for the distribution of foodgrains to employees of large factories and establishments, etc., through their own employers and institutions, supplies to which were made at the usual subsidised rates allowed to depots. Special arrangements were made to issue foodgrains to coffee plantation labour consistent with the nature of their work and their usual dietary habits.

282. The Mysore State Railway continued to be an independent unit for distribution of foodgrains to their employees. Bulk supplies were made to the Mysore State Troops and their families through the Mysore Lancers' Co-operative Society. The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, also continued as an independent unit for rationing.

283. The scheme for the utilisation of the services of rice mill owners for the procurement and movement of food grains was continued.

284. The free kitchens started during the previous year were increased. The number of kitchens run and the number of destitutes daily fed were 100 and 4,075, respectively. Demonstration kitchens for the popularisation of unfamiliar foodstuffs were continued in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug. Eighty-three such kitchens were run and 83,351 free meals were served in these kitchens. The kitchens were, however, closed when the seasonal conditions improved before the end of the first half-year. During the early part of the year, free distribution of milk to children of school-going age and expectant and nursing mothers was arranged in the three affected districts. Thirty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-seven children and 8,151 expectant and nursing mothers were served with milk.

285. The austerity measures were continued in view of the unfavourable supply position. The prohibition in

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respect of the opening of new catering establishments, sweet-meat stalls, bakeries and factories for the preparation of aerated waters and the restriction of hours of working of the same were continued. The restrictions on the holding of parties, conferences of any character or jatras or festivals and on the issues of rations for religious and other functions were strictly enforced. In the early months of the year, the stock position of wheat, which was fair, enabled the relaxation of certain provisions of the food austerity measures. Accordingly, the Mysore Bread Rationing Order, 1946, was repealed.

286. The austerity measures introduced during the previous year in respect of sugar were continued so as to keep down local consumption.

287. The value of all foodgrains purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 3,65,42,919 locally and Rs. 6,64,59,408 from outside the State. The sales during the period amounted to Rs. 10,25,58,088 and the stock on hand at the end of the year was of the value of Rs. 1,82,46,510. The net deficit to Government on account of the transactions of the Food Supply Department was Rs. 1,75,76,123.

288. As in previous years, the State continued to be deficit in regard to the major cereals, pulses and gram. The new Khariff Plan for the year 1946-47 became operative from 1st November 1946. At the Khariff Conference held at New Delhi on the 20th June 1947, the State was allotted 20,000 tons of rice from internal sources and 38,000 tons from overseas imports. One lakh eighty thousand nine hundred and ninety-three tons of cereals and 2,000 tons of tur were imported into the State. The year was a period of scarcity of pulses, particularly tur, notwithstanding the best efforts of the Department to obtain an equitable distribution of the meagre stocks available.

Rationing.

289. At the commencement of the year, statutory rationing was in force in Bangalore City, Mysore, the Kolar Gold Field, Tumkur, Davanagere, Harihar, Chikmagalur, Channapatna, Mandya, Tiptur and Chamarajanagar. In pursuance of the policy of gradually extending statutory rationing to all towns having a population of 10,000 and above, the three towns of Chitaldrug, Hassan and Nanjangud were brought under statutory rationing during the year. The total statutorily rationed population in the State was 10,93,906.

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The Regional Rationing Advisory Panel.

290. The Regional Rationing Advisory Panel comprising representatives of all the Governments in the Southern Region, met twice during the year and the sub-committee to advise on all matters on "Nutrition", which was set up by the Panel, also met twice. Interesting bulletins published by the Government of India, one on "Nutrition" in general and the other on "Feeding the worker in *Industrial Canteens*" were distributed among the various educational institutions, several departments of Government, the University, public libraries and some large industrial concerns. Useful articles from these bulletins were translated into Kannada and republished in the "Gramabhyudaya", a journal published by the Rural Development Department. Several articles and notes on food matters were also published in the "Mysore Information Bulletin."

Sugar.

291. The Sugar Company at Mandya commenced crushing cane only on the 10th September 1946 due to the paucity of cane supplies. The Company produced 16,058 tons of sugar by the 10th April 1947, when they closed operations. The ex-factory price of sugar was enhanced from Rs. 16-15-6 to Rs. 20-14-0 per maund by the Government of India. As a result of the protest by the Mysore Sugar Company against this fixation of price on the ground that the sugar produced by them was superior to the grade for which the price of Rs. 20-14-0 per maund was fixed, their claim was upheld by the Sugar Technologist at Cawnpore and the price was enhanced to Rs. 21-3-0 per maund from 1st January 1947. Sixty-three tons of sugar were distributed among confectioners in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field for the manufacture and sale of confectionery.

Movement of Foodgrains within the State.

292. The inter-district movement of foodgrains was primarily confined to rice movements from the surplus districts of Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Kadur to the principal deficit areas, *viz.*, Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Field, and the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. The movement was arranged according to monthly programmes drawn up at the beginning of each month. As sufficient import assistance was not forthcoming, foodgrains continued to be drawn from surplus areas throughout the second half year.

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Foodgrains Preservation.

293. Only one meeting of the Committee was convened during the year. The recommendations of the Committee were mainly based on the advisory notes issued by the Government of India from time to time and on the results of experiments and observations conducted at the instance of the Committee itself. The methods of godown hygiene and protection of grains by chemical and other means proposed by the Committee were being regularly followed in the Government godowns in Bangalore City. Mr. K. H. Khanna, Deputy Secretary to Government, Food Department, Government of India, accompanied by the Assistant Director of Stores, Madras and Mr. T. N. Gurbaxani, Director of Storage, Government of India, who inspected the godowns at Bangalore and Mysore expressed their commendation of the godown hygiene and pest control methods adopted in the State.

Food Councils.

294. The Central Food Council met ten times and the proceedings of the City and District Food Councils were reviewed at the meetings of this Council. The District Food Councils also continued to work and a Food Council for the Kolar Gold Field was constituted in May 1947.

295. Supplies of cattle, sheep and goats to the Southern Army at Bangalore and to Coorg for civilian consumption were continued during the year. The Madras Government appointed a Cattle Procurement Officer at Bangalore to attend to the prompt and regular clearance of the quota of cattle allotted to Madras Province from the State. The time-limits for export of cattle within the 1945 and 1946 quotas were extended till the end of December 1946 and 30th April 1947, respectively, at the request of the Madras authorities. The 1945 quota of 8,000 bullocks and 2,600 he-buffaloes allotted to Madras Province was completely cleared by the end of December 1946. The request of the Madras authorities to extend the time limit for the clearance of the 1946 quota beyond 30th April 1947 could not be granted owing to the deficit condition of the livestock in the State which was the reason for the continuance of the ban on the export of these animals.

296. The following *ad hoc* committees, comprising official and non-official members, were constituted for considering questions relating to the control of prices and

distribution of certain controlled commodities :—

1. Oil and oil seeds.
2. Potato and onions.
3. Tamarind and chillies.

297. Important matters relating to the administration of control over these commodities were generally referred to these committees and their advice was obtained before final decisions were taken by Government. The scarcity of coconut oil became very acute due to the ban imposed on its export by the Travancore Government.

Detection of food offences.

298. The staff undertook extensive tours all over the State, particularly in the border districts and checked the work of the frontier police pickets and assisted the local authorities in the detection of several cases of profiteering, smuggling of foodgrains and also in the collection of information regarding hoarding and blackmarketing. They were also responsible for detecting cases of profiteering and clandestine transport of jaggery under the Jaggery Control Order, 1946. Besides, the provisions of the Food Restriction Order, 1946, particularly with regard to preparation and timings for service in all the catering establishments in the City, were enforced and regular checks were arranged.

299. Eight hundred and eighty-two cases of food prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the year. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-four cases were launched during the year bringing the total to 3,166 cases for disposal. Of these 1,907 cases ended in conviction, 433 were acquitted or discharged and 24 withdrawn, leaving a balance of 802 cases at the end of the year for disposal. Foodgrains involved in the above offences were valued at Rs. 29,701 and were confiscated to Government.

300. An expenditure of Rs. 12,805 was incurred towards the grant of rewards to the police officers and men and also to private informants in connection with the detection of cases of smuggling of foodgrains and cases of violation of other food control orders.

Fuel supplies.

301. The arrangements in force at the beginning of the year for the supply of fuel to Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station and the Southern Army through the Bangalore Fuel Supply and Transport Company were continued during the year. The agreement with this company which expired on the 15th April 1947 was renewed till the end of June 1947. The supplies of charcoal to Bangalore City

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continued through the contractors of the Forest Department. There was scarcity of fuel during the latter part of November and the early part of December 1946 owing to the continuous heavy rains and consequent road transport difficulties. The situation, however, improved during the second fortnight of December 1946.

302. To facilitate distribution and building up of reserve stocks in Bangalore City in order to meet emergencies, a Reserve Depot for firewood and charcoal was opened in the Dharmambudi tank bed in place of the depots at the Police Lines and Municipal Office premises.

303. The Mysore City Municipal Council continued to be in charge of supplies of fuel and charcoal in Mysore City.

Standard cloth.

304. The Personal Assistant to the Director of Textiles and Secretary, Standard Cloth Advisory Committee, was in charge of the Standard Cloth Scheme from the beginning of the year till the 11th February 1947 and thereafter, the administration of the scheme came under the Department of Industries and Commerce consequent on the abolition of the post of the Director of Textiles. There was a stock of about 9,52,143 yards of standard cloth at the commencement of the year and during the year 9,120 yards of cloth were received. The total quantity of cloth received from the beginning of the scheme was 1,81,95,141 yards. The quantity of cloth sold during the year was 9,60,277 yards. Two hundred and two Government standard cloth depots, 367 co-operative societies and other agencies and 313 private cloth dealers worked as agencies for the sale of standard cloth. All the Government standard cloth depots were closed when the stocks got depleted and the only one retained at Bangalore was also closed with effect from the 15th June 1947. The working of the standard cloth scheme was very popular in the State, catering as it did for the cloth requirements of the large population of the State, particularly the rural folk and the middle class people during the period of cloth scarcity.

305. The Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, who visited the State in April 1947 together with the officers of the Food Department, appreciated the existing systems of procurement and distribution of foodgrains in the State.

(ii) Civil Supplies

306. The Department of Civil Supplies, which was constituted in the year 1944, continued to work. The Controller of Civil Supplies, who was also the *ex officio* Secretary to Government, Civil Supplies Department, was relieved of that charge in October 1946 when the Secretary to Government, Food Supplies Department, was appointed also as Secretary to Government, Civil Supplies Department.

307. Under the All-India Cloth Distribution Scheme, the quantity of cloth allotted to Mysore State was obtained through selected importers against the purchase authorities issued by the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Bombay. The *per capita* consumption of cloth in the State was fixed at ten yards per head per annum. The State was treated as a separate Unit in the South Deficit Zone for the purpose of allotting cotton cloth bales without the intervention of the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, with effect from January 1947, from which date the State received direct allotment from the Textile Commissioner, Government of India, Bombay.

308. There was a general decrease in the allotment of cloth to the State from the surplus production centres under the All-India Cloth Distribution Scheme, during the first half year. When the Textile Commissioner, Government of India, was apprised of this disproportionate allotment, during his visit to the State in October 1946, an allotment of 394 bales per month was made to the State during the second half year from the surplus production centres. Supplies of local mill and powerloom cloth were steady during the year.

309. The scheme of distribution of cloth that was in force prior to August 1946 was revised and the new scheme which was given effect to was found to have the desired effect of being helpful to the traders and public in securing available cloth in a satisfactory manner. The issue of cloth coupons to all the families in the State, contemplated at the beginning of the year, was carried on and was nearing completion. The introduction of the system of uniform cloth ration all over the State has enabled the distribution

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of available cloth equitably and systematically. Non-official committees were constituted in all the districts and taluks except in Bangalore District, having representation of trade, consumer and other interests. These committees, co-operating with the local officers, served as advisory bodies in the matter of cloth distribution in the districts and taluks. All the "fair price" and selected cloth shops in the State were abolished as they were found unnecessary under the new scheme of cloth distribution.

310. Under the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, 20,509 bales of yarn were received and distributed among the powerloom and handloom weavers as also to minor industries like rope-making and tape-making, etc During the latter half of the year, the distribution of yarn was decentralised and the work was given over to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, except in Bangalore District, for arranging distribution of yarn to the weavers within their jurisdiction through the concerned retailers.

311. At the end of June 1947, there were 6,620 cloth licensees and 341 yarn licensees carrying on the business in the several parts of the State.

312. In pursuance of the policy of gradual decontrol in the post-war period and with due deference to the conditions prevailing in the civil market and following the action taken by the Government of India, the following Control Orders were abrogated and all the items, except umbrellas and parts of umbrellas, under the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order were removed :—

1. Drugs Control Order 1946.
2. Aluminium (Utensils) Control Order.
3. The Mysore Non-Ferrous Metal Control Order.
4. Cotton Textiles (Raw Materials and Stores) Order.
5. The Mysore Silk (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945.

313. With a view to checking the upward trend of prices of handloom goods in the State, the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1947, was promulgated from the 1st February 1947. Government appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of 30 members drawn from the representatives of weavers, handloom dealers, yarn merchants and consumers to elicit various shades of opinion and also to take action on the unanimous decision of the consumers on matters affecting the handloom industry and

to get over practical difficulties in successfully fixing the prices

314. In order to give relief to the poor weavers in the matter of getting their goods duly price-marked at a near-by weaving centre, the question of converting all the Government yarn depots in the State to work as price-marking centres, in addition to their own duties, was under the consideration of Government.

315. The schedules of prices of common varieties of handloom goods notified in the "Gazette" were fixed, taking the cost of yarn at the controlled retail selling rates for different counts of yarn.

316. The use of silk for borders only, not exceeding 3" in width, was allowed and the use of lace in any form, either with cotton or with cotton and silk was prohibited. To check the inflated price of handloom goods after the introduction of the Control Order, the high percentage of profits allowed under the Control Order was also reduced from 29 per cent to $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

317. Four hundred and seven cases of hoarding and black-marketing of articles by the dealers were booked under the Textile Control Order. In 98 cases, prosecutions were launched against the offenders, while in 224 cases, departmental action was taken by suspending or cancelling the license or administering warnings to the dealers concerned; 75 cases were sent to the Deputy Commissioners for disposal after enquiry.

318. Several control orders in respect of paper continued to be in force during the year. On an average, about 85 tons of paper per month were allotted to Mysore, most of this being from the Mysore Paper Mills. The supply of newsprint was not steady during the year. The Government of India abolished the quota system and the grant of permission for publishing new newspapers on newsprint. Similar relaxations were also made in the State so that every newspaper was free to build up stocks of newsprint. A number of offences for the infringement of the provisions of the Newsprint Control Order were detected and eleven of them were charge-sheeted in the Bangalore District.

319. The working of the Manure Dealers' Licensing Order presented many difficulties on account of the great increased demand for groundnut oil cake. At a

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conference of the mill-owners, the representatives of the Sugar Company and the Agricultural Department, it was decided that the mill-owners should supply 6,000 tons of groundnut oil cake at Rs. 125 per ton to the Agricultural Department and the Sugar Company on the allocation to be made by the Controller of Civil Supplies. The question of amplifying the provisions of the Manure Dealers' Licensing Order was being considered. To help the planters in the State to get bone-meal manure, Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras, were permitted to export 2,500 tons of bones from Mysore to Ranipet for the preparation and supply of 1,000 tons of bone-meal.

320. The Hoarding, Profiteering and Prevention Act continued to be in force. Of 25 cases registered under this Act, one was filed, eight ended in warning, seven in prosecutions and nine were pending disposal.

321. The demand for cement increased abnormally in the latter part of the year, probably due to the higher cost of alternative building materials. Moreover, there was an increased demand from Government also on account of the Jog Hydro-Electric Scheme. Nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-two tons of A.C.C. Brand Cement and 23,060 tons of Chamundi Brand Cement were supplied through the Cement Marketing Company and the Mysore Iron & Steel Works to Government and civilian consumers.

322. Though the Typewriter Control Order was abrogated, the usual supply of typewriters required for the use of Government Offices was arranged by the Civil Supplies Department.

CHAPTER VI.—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

(i) Weather and Crops

323. The district distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-West Monsoon		North-East Monsoon		Total	
	April 1946 to September 1946 Inches	Average Inches	October 1946 to March 1947 Inches	Average Inches	April 1946 to March 1947 Inches	Average
Bangalore ...	25·0	21·9	14·9	9·1	39·9	31·0
Kolar ...	24·7	19·3	15·5	8·9	40·2	28·2
Tumkur ...	17·0	18·3	13·4	7·8	30·4	26·1
Mysore ...	19·5	19·4	15·2	9·6	34·7	29·0
Mandya ...	20·3	18·5	14·5	9·8	34·8	28·3
Hassan ...	37·6	28·7	13·7	10·0	51·3	38·7
Shimoga ...	65·4	49·4	7·8	7·3	73·2	57·0
Chickmagalur ...	88·7	63·2	11·7	10·3	100·4	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	17·9	15·4	10·0	6·6	27·9	22·0
State ...	33·5	27·1	13·1	8·8	46·6	35·9

324. The average for the State is obtained by adding the rainfall of 80 taluk stations in the State and dividing the total by 80.

325. The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st July 1946 to 30th June 1947) was 429·13 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District. The smallest total for the year was 6·12 inches gauged at Turuvanur in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Hulikal in the Shimoga District where a rainfall of 15·88 inches was recorded on the 7th August 1946.

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326. The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas of five selected crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, cholam and sugarcane, in the several districts of the State:—

Sl. No.	District	Paddy		Ragi	
		1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore ...	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
2	Kolar ...	0 9 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
3	Tumkur ...	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 2 0
4	Mysore ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
5	Mandya ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
6	Hassan ...	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
7	Shimoga ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
8	Chikmagalur ...	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
9	Chitaldrug ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
	Average ...	0 9 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

Sl. No.	District	Horsegram		Cholam		Sugar-cane	
		1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46
		7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore ...	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 8 0
2	Kolar ...	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
3	Tumkur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
4	Mysore ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
5	Mandya ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 13 0
6	Hassan ...	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
7	himoga ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Chikmagalur ...	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
9	Chitaldrug ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
	Average ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 8 0

327. Though the paddy and ragi crops suffered to some extent owing to the heavy rains at the time when those crops were ready for being cut and removed, yet there was an improvement in the average out-turn when compared to the conditions of the preceding year. The yield of sugarcane also increased while the out-turn of cholam and horsegram remained almost the same.

(ii) Department of Agriculture

328. The Bee-keeping Section which was under the control of the Veterinary Department from 1st July 1945 was retransferred to the control of the Agricultural Department. The Agricultural School at Hebbal and the Farm were transferred to the control of the Agricultural College during the year. The Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur, was handed over to the Indian Coffee Board. The administrative control of all the scientific sections of the Agricultural Department was transferred at the end of the year to the Principal, Agricultural College and the Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Hebbal.

329. As a result of intensive propaganda undertaken under the "Grow More Food Scheme", there was an unprecedented demand from the raiyats, for seeds, manures, implements, cart materials and other agricultural requisites. The number of ranges and sub-depots was increased. To implement the "Grow More Food" scheme, the district organisations were reorganised and strengthened. In addition to the demonstrations carried out by the District Extension staff, a large number of demonstration plots, subvention farms and central seed farms were laid on the raiyats' own holdings in different parts of the State. Among the concessions granted to the raiyats under the "Grow More Food" campaign were (1) issue of seed paddy, ragi and jola at cost price, the transport and other incidental charges being borne by Government, (2) issue of groundnut cake at 75 per cent of the cost price for the first food crop, and 50 per cent of the cost price for the second crop, (3) issue of fertilisers at half the cost and (4) issue of agricultural implements, etc., at cost price.

330. The scheme for the conversion of town waste into compost, which was launched under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and in operation for the past two years, was taken over by Government and continued for a period of 3 years. A further batch (the fourth) of Sanitary Inspectors deputed by 14 municipalities was trained during the year, bringing the total of trainees since the inception of the scheme to 115. Twenty six thousand one hundred and sixty tons of compost were produced during the year. A large number of demonstrations was held in different parts of the State

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and in about 20 exhibitions arranged at various centres. The concessions in regard to free issue of compost in the Bhadra Channel area were continued. About 500 acres of irrigated ragi were raised in the area.

Botanical Section.

331. Four schemes, partly subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, *viz.*, Fruit Research Scheme, Groundnut Breeding Scheme, Pulse Research Scheme and a scheme for the breeding of Small Millets continued to be in operation. The breeding of Egyptian and Sea Island Cottons in Mysore, subsidised fully by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, was in its third year of operation. The Seed Distribution Scheme of M. A. V. and Sel. 69 cottons, partly subsidised by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and the scheme for breeding of thick canes in Mysore, partly subsidised by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, and the Coconut Nursery Scheme financed partly by the Indian Central Coconut Committee were in their second year of operation.

Sugarcane.

332. Several crosses of sugarcane were effected during the year. About 1,000 seedlings in the 1940-45 batch were studied for their diameter, height, tillering and "brix" and 57 selections were made for further trials. Maturity and other critical studies of the 1940-43 batch of seedlings were undertaken.

Cotton.

333. Work on acclimatisation, selection and hybridisation of Egyptian and Sea Island cotton was continued at the Irwin Canal Farm. It was found that October-December sowing was the most seasonable for Egyptians in the Irwin Canal area. Two new strains of Mysore-American cotton, M. A. X and M.A. XI, were tried for their yield along with the other popular strains. M. A. VI gave good yields in the Chitaldrug area even under rain-fed conditions. Selections from all Egyptian types were under observation. In regard to distribution of Sel. 69 and M. A. V., bulk seed to cover an area of 1,200 acres were multiplied.

Ragi.

334. Twenty-two ragi selections from the E. S. Group, 21 early maturing strains (4 months), 85 mediun (4½ months) and 90 late (5 months) and 10 numbers from recent selections were under trial and observation. Sixteen selections from the crosses between *majjige* ragi and "*coxcomb*" ragi were under observation. Preliminary tests revealed that African Ragis and those imported from

outside Mysore take more than 5 months to reach maturity.

Paddy.

335. The paddy strains evolved at the Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahalli, and particularly S. 661, S. 749 (*Ratnachoodi*) and S. 139 (*Kaddi*) were in very great demand all over the State. The fine paddies, *Nagapurisanna* (S. 246) and *Maharajabogam* (S. 624), are also becoming increasingly popular. S. 199 *Alur Sanna* is also becoming increasingly popular both in the Malnad and Maidan areas. Ten strains have been released from the Paddy Farm, Bikli, near Koppa and all of them were on trial in the several subvention farms in the malnad districts.

336. Of the important varieties of summer paddy that are being tried at Hebbal, three *Bangaratheega* strains, three *Halubbalu* strains, two *Kapilesanna* strains and two *Giddabyra* strains have given consistently high yields of over 3,000 lbs. per acre and were distributed in the summer paddy areas.

337. Of the 16 strains of Punaji paddies (*Doddabyra, Hunisehoovinabhatta* and *Bilibhatta*) which were tried under irrigated conditions at the Hebbal Farm, about 8 strains have shown considerable promise.

338. In addition to these varieties, paddies from Madras, Ceylon, Baroda, Burma and Russia were also under trial at the several farms and their performance is being watched.

Chemical Section.

339. Previous experiments have proved that the application of bonemeal to the red soil of Mysore considerably increases the ragi yield, thus establishing the need for including phosphatic fertilisers for increased crop production. The studies undertaken on clay loam revealed that the recovery of phospharic acid in the ragi crop is greater when associated with nitrogenous fertilisers. At the Hebbal Farm, the paddy crop was found to be beneficial to a greater extent by application of ammonium sulphate about a month after planting than at the time of planting. Highest yields, both of grain and straw, were recorded when nitrogen was applied four weeks after planting.

Tractor and Lorry Services.

340. There were at the end of the year 21 tractors in the Department. Twelve wheel-type tractors and one trace-type tractor were received from the Government of India. Tractor units were stationed in Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts in the first instance

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and later moved to other districts. A total area of 1943 acres was tractor-ploughed during the year, the maximum area being in Chitaldrug District. There were 16 trucks in the Department which were engaged in the transport of seeds, manures and implements from railheads and district godowns to the numerous depots, and sub-depots maintained by the Department in the interior parts of the State. The total mileage covered by these lorries was 103,500 miles.

Mycological Section.

341. Sprayers and spraying materials for about 20,000 acres were made available to cultivators through agricultural depots. Investigations on the root rot of ragi (Helminthosporium sp.), *Karikaddi roga* of paddy (Ephelisryazæ) *benki roga* or blast on paddy (*Pericularia aryzæ* and powdery mildew of peas) were continued.

Entomology Section.

342. The study of the incidence of the larval parasites on sugarcane top borers was continued. Two kinds of predator beetles which appeared effective biological agents for controlling mites on jola were found and identified. A number of experiments chiefly to test the efficacy of inert and insecticidal materials were conducted. The Parasite Laboratory at Mandya is the first to be established in India for the investigation and mass production of beneficial parasites. As the parasite studies opened up wider possibilities of biological control, a post-war scheme for the investigation of such control of sugarcane and paddy borers and other insects of importance was sanctioned.

Experimental Farm, Hebbal.

343. Ragi, groundnut, paddy, sugarcane, jola, horsegram and togari were the principal crops in the Farm. Several manurial trials were carried out to improve the production of ragi. The paddy section continued the varietal trials on paddy. Five field trials of ragi, two of groundnuts, three of paddy and one of sugarcane were laid during the year.

Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahalli.

344. The rainfall during November and December affected the crop to a very great extent. On account of late receipt of water in the channel, the planting was delayed and the crop suffered badly from borer and case worm attack. Consequently, the yield was only 295 pallas, which is the lowest on record. The varieties evolved in the farm are in great demand throughout the State. One hundred and fifty-five pallas of paddy were distributed during the year.

345. Forty-five acres of dry land and 95 acres of wet land were under cultivation. Jola and cotton were the main crops in the dry lands and paddy and sugarcane in wet land. A fresh coconut nursery was laid to raise seedlings for distribution to the raiyats.

Babbur Farm.

346. About 52 acres were planted with paddy, the major portion during the monsoon and about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres during the summer. *Ratnachudi* and *Coimbatore Sanna* were the chief varieties grown during the monsoon. Madras kar paddy was for the first time tried in the summer season and was found to be very promising as a summer variety in the Irwin Canal area. An area of $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres was under irrigated ragi but the yield was poor on account of damage by rains during harvest. The areas under cultivation of paddy, ragi and sugarcane, were increased by 50, 50 and 100 acres respectively. As a result of extending the grazing area, the milk yield also increased considerably. About 2,400 maunds of jaggery were prepared in the Jaggery Unit.

Irwin Canal Farm.

347. A resident doctor was appointed during the year and visits of a lady health visitor from a nearby unit were arranged. Final year students of the Agricultural School, Hebbal and Somanahalli, were given practical training, as usual.

348. On the 1st August 1947, an Agricultural College was started at Hebbal. There were on the roll 39 students of whom 33 passed the first year University Examination.

Agricultural Education.

349. The total strength of the school was 49. There were only 25 applicants for the first year, out of whom only 14 joined the classes. A lady candidate was also given a seat in the School. Nineteen students were granted the diploma of L.Ag. at the examination held in April 1947. The students of both the School and the College formed themselves into an association called the " Agricultural Students' Association".

(*a*) Mysore Agricultural School, Hebbal.

350. All the nine students that were on the roll came out successful at the annual examination.

(*b*) Vernacular Agricultural Schools. (i) Ramakrishna Krishisala.

351. There were 10 students in the school during the year and all the 10 passed out in the examination.

(ii) Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala.

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352. There were 23 students in the school during the year and 21 students were successful in the examination.

(iii) Somanahalli Agricultural School. Agricultural Colonies.

353. The three colonies that worked during the year were at Kalamuddanadoddi, Nelamakanahalli and Gowdagere, with a strength of 29 colonists. About 145 acres in these colonies were under paddy and 51 acres under ragi. Cotton, sugarcane and irrigated ragi were also grown by the colonists. Additional advances were given to some of the colonists for putting up buildings.

Engineering Section.

354. The supply position of iron and steel deteriorated during the year. The Departmental requirements of rods and bars were supplied by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, and of steel and plates by the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

355. Many of the agricultural implements and spares were got manufactured at the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, the Implements Factory at Hassan, the Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet, and at some local workshops and smithy centres. A scheme for the wide distribution of improved implements was under consideration.

(iii) Sericulture

Market conditions of the Silk industry.

356. The control on the prices of silk was removed by the Government of India with effect from the 17th August 1945 and the Mysore Silk (Control of Distribution) Order of 1945 introduced in August 1945 was cancelled with effect from 25th September 1946. Imports of cheap foreign silks began to enter the Indian markets in appreciable quantities. This, combined with the disturbed political conditions in the consuming Northern Indian markets, seriously affected the demand for Indian silk and brought down the prices of silk and cocoons. The price of filature silk declined from Rs. 65 in June 1946 to Rs. 30 per lb. in June 1947. The price of cocoons also declined from Rs. 2 per lb. in June 1946 to Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. in June 1947.

Mulberry cultivation.

357. The area under mulberry cultivation increased to 82,000 acres as against 81,292 acres in the previous year. The possibility of extending sericulture in other parts of the State continued to be explored. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned as advance for the purchase of groundnut oilcake powder for being supplied to the sericulturists at cost price for use as manure in mulberry gardens.

Research experiments and propaganda

358. The Research Section attached to the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna, continued to do good work. The improvement of local mulberry, grafting on mulberry and correlated rearings, propagation of the foreign varieties of mulberry, rearing of old Chinese and Japanese races of worms, rearing of newly imported foreign races and the rearing of new cross-breeds with Mysore and European races were among the important items of work of the section.

359. The five Government grainages working in the seed areas at Kunigal, Bidadi, Dodballapur, Magadi and Sugganahalli supplied to selected seed rearers about 17 lakhs of disease-free layings as against 15 lakhs during the previous year. The seed rearers put on the market about 32 crores of seed cocoons of good quality. With a view to improving the quality of the cross-breed cocoons produced in the State, the quality of the foreign race seed cocoons was improved. Five lakhs (3·7) of 'Basic' foreign race disease-free layings were supplied, out of which 5·5 (3·5) crores of seed cocoons of good quality were produced.

360. Noticeable improvement was effected in rearings on the Biligirirangan Hills. The maximum yield of cocoons obtained during the year was 53,000 cocoons or 200 lbs. for 1 00 layings as against 47,000 cocoons or 112½ lbs. in the previous year. Silk farms have been started on the Biligirirangan Hills and the Krishnarajendra Hills. The question of taking up silk worm rearings on the Nandi Hills as an experimental measure was considered.

361. There were 19 Government grainages, and 120 aided grainages. Twenty new aided grainages were sanctioned of which 10 have been started. These grainages prepared and supplied 234·3 lakhs of disease-free layings of which 205 lakhs were cross breeds. In spite of the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the production and supply of cross-breed layings were stepped up, so that the supply of cross-breed layings from Government and aided grainages was 45 lakhs more than in the previous year.

362. Facilities were provided as usual for sericultural education in the Central Silk Farms. Twenty students completed their training in the Government Silk Farms of which one was from Nepal, one from the Punjab, one from Ceylon and six from Travancore. As a large number of trained candidates are required for appointment in the

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Department of Sericulture in Mysore, the question of starting a Sericulture School at the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna, was under consideration.

363. The question of starting a well equipped Sericultural Research Station in the State was also under consideration and a Committee was constituted to go into the question in detail and recast the estimates of cost of the Institute.

364. The Sericultural Policy Committee of the Economic Conference held two meetings during the year. Among the post-war schemes, the following were formulated and were under the consideration of Government :—

1. Starting of a Central Sericultural School.
2. Establishment of a Sericultural Research Institute.
3. Starting of two new hill stations for rearing of univoltine and bivoltine races of silk worms.
4. Seed supply.
5. Supply of manure to sericulturists.
6. Mulberry Nurseries.
7. Starting of seed cocoon farms.
8. Co-operation, and
9. Equipping four cocoon markets with stifling arrangements for storage of cocoons.

365. The total gross expenditure of the Department for the year was Rs. 4,83,000. Deducting the receipts of Rs. 1,82,000, the next expenditure was Rs. 3,01,000.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department

Contagious diseases.

366. The incidence of rinderpest was negligible during the year. The total number of outbreaks registered was 14. The number of animals protected by preventive inoculation was 3,932 (30,335). One thousand and thirty-eight cases of black-quarter were registered. One lakh four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight young cattle were vaccinated against rinderpest. Three hundred and fifty six cases of *hæmorrhagic septicæmia* were registered and 43,686 animals were protected against the disease. Five hundred and eighty-eight cases of anthrax were attended to and 7,414 vaccinations were conducted against the disease.

Veterinary Institutions.

367. The total number of veterinary institutions at the beginning of the year was 117 (92). Twenty-one (25) dis-

pensaries were opened during the year, bringing the total number of dispensaries at the close of the year to 138 (117). The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 431,636 (3,86,550) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 22,789 (21,965) and 68,189 (55,185), respectively. There was a demand for the opening of more veterinary dispensaries during the year, especially, in the rural areas. Liberal donations for the construction of type design buildings were received. There was one veterinary institution for approximately every 36,000 head of cattle in the State during the year.

368. The District Veterinary and Live-Stock Officers, in the course of their tours, treated 2,248 cases, conducted 2,095 inoculations, castrated 361 scrub bulls and visited 995(882) villages. Civil Veterinary Aid.

369. The seasonal conditions improved considerably throughout the State. Fodder and water were generally available in all the districts, though the cost of fodder continued to be somewhat high in Hassan, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mandya Districts. The number of deaths from contagious diseases was less than last year and the incidence of rinderpest was by far the lowest ever recorded in the State there being only 14, outbreaks.

(v) The Serum Institute

370. The Serum Institute continued to manufacture on a large-scale several sera and vaccines used in combating outbreaks of contagious diseases among live-stock. The Research Institute continued the investigations on various problems connected with diseases of live-stock as well as the laboratory examination of all clinical materials received from the different veterinary dispensaries in the State. Preparation of anti-rabic vaccine for animals was also continued in the Research Section. The Institute undertook the preparation of vaccine against Ranikhet disease among fowls and the vaccine has been released for field use. The proposal to appoint a wholetime officer for this purpose and to open vaccine depots in all the districts is being considered. A total quantity of 9,41,700 doses of different biologicals was manufactured. Of this, 4,370 doses were issued to the Civil Veterinary Department and 539,470 doses were supplied to places outside the State. A net income of Rs. 36,921 was realised by the Institute.

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Live-Stock Section

Amrit Mahal

371. The failure of *mungar* rains (south-west monsoon) during the early part of the year and the unprecedented heavy rains (*Hingar*) during the middle of the year had a very adverse effect on live-stock, as well as the collection work of horse-gram *gutta*. The excellent grazing and water facilities which were generally obtaining during the latter part of the year materially contributed to the health and condition of cattle. The strength of the four Government herds was 803 (888). There were 115 births and 95 deaths during the year. The total demand in respect of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,52,354(Rs. 1,20,492). A sum of Rs. 43,459 (Rs. 39,879) was collected.

372. An extent of 4,913 (4,365) acres of land was leased out for the cultivation of gram. An extent of 40,872 acres and 3 guntas of land in the Amrit Mahal kavals was surrendered to the Revenue Department.

373. Six lakhs eighty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-two heads of cattle were transacted in all the cattle fairs held in the State during the year, the sale price of bullocks ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 2,000 a pair. One thousand four hundred and seventy-six prizes, both in cash and in kind, were distributed to the best cattle exhibits. An outstanding feature of the year's activity was the participation of the State in the All-India Cattle Show held at Delhi during February 1947. Five out of the six exhibits at the Show were awarded trophies, including the Challenge Cup for the best Hallikar bull, graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja.

Sheep Breeding.

374. There were five Sheep Breeders' Associations at the beginning of the year and three new Sheep Breeders' Associations were started during the year at Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Dodballapur. The total number of members of all the associations at the end of the year was 2,576 (2,248), with a strength of 101,896 (77,646) sheep. One hundred and thirty-nine stud rams were distributed through these associations and 1,126 scrub rams were castrated. Fifty one thousand four hundred and eighty-four (44,151) sheep were clipped during the year. The total quantity of wool collected was 17,418 lbs. Seven hundred and six woollen fabrics valued at Rs. 8,119, were manufactured in the weaving sections attached to the Sheep Breeders'

Associations at Kolar, Nagamangala, Closepet and Dodballapur. Seven hundred and twenty-nine fabrics were sold, realising a sum of Rs. 8,642. Besides the propaganda by the Sheep Breeders' Associations in the State, demonstrations were organised at several exhibitions held in various parts of the State on modern sheep husbandry methods for explaining the departmental exhibits of educative value.

Mysore Sheep Breeding Scheme.

375. There were seven Government Sheep Farms located at Hebbal, Dodballapur, Yelachihalli, Padavalpatna, Kuri Kaval near Varnahalli, Chicksandra near Honnenahalli and Garudapalya. The total number of sheep and goats on all Government Farms was 882. There were 226 births and 295 deaths during the year, the high incidence of deaths and low birth rate being due to seasonal conditions, particularly unfavourable for this species of live-stock. The Sheep Expert was deputed to Australia for higher training.

376. One hundred and twenty stud bulls were distributed in the State, free of cost, under the "Free Bull Scheme". Forty-three bulls maintained by private individuals were selected for the award of premia under the "Premium Bull" scheme. An outstanding feature of the year's activity under the scheme was the getting up of 19 "One Day" village cattle shows in the State which proved to be very popular. Eight Hallikar stud bulls were also distributed as an experimental measure in the Maidan areas of the Shimoga district. Thirty-five Amrit Mahal stud bulls were also distributed in non-selected villages. The distribution of quality stud bulls, free of cost, to selected villages met with the approbation of the raiyats.

377. Twenty-six post-war schemes sponsored by the Department were sanctioned at a total expenditure of about Rs. 1,01,82,872.

378. Nine candidates were deputed to the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Veterinary Colleges for being trained as veterinarians. Forty-eight students were selected for being trained as stockmen. Six officers of the Department underwent a six-week training at Izzatnagar in the technique of artificial insemination of animals.

379. [redacted], the establishment of two artificial Insemination Centres, one at the Mysore Veterinary Hospital, and the other at the Bangalore Veterinary Hospital, was sanctioned. Arrange-

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ments are being made to import necessary equipment and to construct the required buildings. The scheme for the survey of tuberculosis among cattle that was sanctioned in February 1945 for a period of two years was extended for a further period of two years.

Poultry Farms.

380. There were six poultry units in the State and the number of birds in these units at the end of the year was 2,075. Two thousand three hundred and sixty-three fertile eggs and 371 birds were distributed for breeding purposes in the villages served by the Rural Welfare Centres of Closepet, Dodballapur and Anandapuram. The total receipts, including the value of young stock raised, during the year amounted to Rs. 10,189. The second batch of stockmen students was trained in practical poultry farming at the Hebbal Poultry Unit. Improved poultry and eggs were exhibited at the several District Conference exhibitions and cattle fairs in the State.

Fishery Section.

381. Two schemes relating to the development of fishery in the State and the establishment of a Fishery Research Station at Krishnarajasagar were sanctioned. Fishery conservation measures were enforced in the three divisions distributed in Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar Districts. Fishing was permitted only under the issue of licenses or by lease of fishery right. One thousand seven hundred and twenty licenses were issued and 234 tank fisheries were leased out, realising a total revenue of over Rs. 27,000. The rich fisheries of Bethamangala and Hessarghatta reservoirs have been permitted to be exploited. Preliminary arrangements were made for the construction of buildings and providing laboratory equipment etc., for the Research Station and Aquarium at Krishnarajasagar.

Bee-keeping.

382. Comprehensive proposals to establish new centres in all the districts with a view to developing bee-keeping as a cottage industry in the State were under the consideration of Government. The second batch of 45 stockmen under training at the Stockmen's Training School was given training in bee-keeping. There were 11 bee-keeping centres in the State.

(vi) Condition of the People

Rainfall and Seasonal conditions.

383. The rainfall during 1946 was more than that of the preceding year, the State average being 47·37 (29·49)

inches. Deficiency of rainfall was, however, marked in Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts. Though the rainfall was generally adequate, the unusual and continuously heavy rains during the months of November and December 1946 affected the standing crops with the result that the yield of some of the principal crops, *viz.*, ragi, paddy and pulses, was low. Most of the tanks in the districts received good supply of water. The outturn of wet and dry crops was generally fair in most of the taluks. Essential foodgrains like paddy, ragi, jola and rice were sold at controlled rates fixed by Government.

Distress Relief.

384. There was no distress in any part of the State during the year. Scarcity for water and fodder was not felt anywhere in the State, except in some parts of Chickmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere taluks at the beginning of the year. The State Forests in Chickmagalur Taluk were thrown open for the cattle of the neighbouring taluks also. On account of excessive rainfall, some tanks in the taluks of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts were breached. But timely preventive measures were taken to prevent further damage. However, as a measure of relief to the raiyats of Sira, Madhugiri, Pavagada, Kortagere and Nagamangala, who suffered either from excessive or inadequate rainfall, the question of postponing payment of land revenue till the collection season of 1947-48 was under consideration.

385. Free kitchens and fodder depots in Tumkur District, started in 1945-46 were continued till the end of December 1946 and several destitutes were also given relief by way of money grants. The measures taken to grow more food and fodder crops in the water-receded area of the Krishnarajasagar lake in the Mysore and the Mandya Districts and under the B. R. Channels in the Shimoga district were continued. Jawar and jola crops were grown as short-term crops in all the taluks of Hassan District except in those of Manjarabad and Alur, the total acreage being 12,958 with an yield of 17,546 pallas of grains. All kinds of labour inclusive of agricultural workers found employment as a number of village panchayet works and inter-village communication road works were started all over the State. The scheme of subsidization of irrigation wells became very popular in some districts, particularly in

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the districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar. The scheme was extended by a further period of three years. The public health was generally good.

Cattle mortality.

386. There was a considerable decrease in the total cattle mortality from all causes as compared with the previous year. Necessary preventive measures were adopted by the Veterinary Department, in co operation with the local officers of the Revenue Department, to combat the spread of the cattle diseases. The holding of several cattle fairs was prohibited and restrictions were imposed on the movement of cattle in the affected parts, as a preventive measure.

Accidental fires.

387. Five hundred and four (585) cases of accidental fires were reported, resulting in the loss of 14 human lives, 73 head of cattle and property valued at Rs, 3,38,103 (Rs. 7,41,984). Out of the grant of Rs. 15,339 given by way of cash to the sufferers, a sum of Rs. 8,732 only was given from the Distress Relief Fund and the balance from out of the discretionary grants placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners and also out of the funds provided for amelioration of Depressed Classes.

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks

388. The following statement indicates the progress made by the co-operative movement in the State during the year :—

Particulars	1945-46	1946-47
Number of Co-operative Societies.	2,526	2,545
Number of members ...	226,595	234,711
Paid up share capital ...	Rs. 75,80,679	Rs. 79,90,682
Deposits held ...	1,69,09,315	1,78,20,606
Loans from Central Financing institutions including Land Mortgage Bank.	33,55,983	43,90,537

Particulars	1945-46	1946-47
	Rs.	Rs.
Loans from Government ...	86,399	63,789
Reserve Fund ...	43,84,350	46,14,845
Other Funds ...	20,71,378	22,27,510
Total Working Capital ...	3,63,88,094	4,04,21,819
Net profits ...	8,70,322	7,77,018
Total turnover ...	28,60,08,497	28,48,36,320
Loans issued during the year ...	1,52,92,360	1,63,53,100
Loans recovered during the year ...	1,62,00,946	1,32,31,874
Loans outstanding during the year	1,96,67,526	2,35,20,310
Loans overdue at the end of the year	36,75,965	42,48,867

389. The decrease in the total turn-over of the societies was partly due to the discontinuance of the sale of consumer goods by some of the co-operative societies.

390. Loans were issued by the societies to their members for various purposes, Rs. 69,87,768 (Rs. 70,33,494) for productive purposes, Rs. 29,31,392 (Rs. 29,33,952) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 10,93,965 (Rs. 8,62,302) for the construction, purchase and repairs of houses, Rs. 2,16,902 (Rs. 1,80,010) for payment of land revenue and other miscellaneous expenditure and Rs. 10,58,434 (Rs. 8,80,100) for non-productive purposes.

391. A sum of Rs. 7,268 was overdue in respect of the loans due to primary land mortgage societies and no sum was overdue in respect of loans due to the Central Land Mortgage Bank from the primary land mortgage societies. The loans overdue in respect of all types of societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 42,48,867 (Rs. 36,75,965). Though there was an increase in the overdue loans by Rs. 5,72,902, the general recoveries of all types of societies were satisfactory, owing to the fact that better prices continued to prevail for agricultural commodities which enabled the raiyats to pay off most of their outstandings.

Central Banks.

392. There were, at the end of the year, four Central Banks, *viz.*, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City, the Shimoga Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., the Mysore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and the Kadur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Chickmagalur. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore City, continued to be the pivot of

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co-operative finance in the State by exercising the sole agency for the grant of short and intermediate term credits to primary co-operative societies affiliated to it. The Bank also provided the finance necessary for marketing operations. It continued to finance the Co-operative House Building Societies in the State. The number of individual members decreased from 147 to 137, while the membership of affiliated societies to the Bank increased from 1,256 to 1,322 in spite of the cessation of membership of many societies consequent on the cancellation of their registration.

Agricultural Societies.

393. The agricultural societies consisted of 1,674 ordinary credit societies, 27 agricultural supply societies, 47 marketing societies, 29 grain banks and 39 miscellaneous societies. There was a fall in respect of recoveries and rise in overdues owing to the fact that the margin of income of the borrowers, in spite of better prices prevailing for agricultural products, gradually decreased on account of the uptrend in the cost of living.

394. The membership of the agricultural societies rose from 89,412 to 95,160, their share capital from Rs. 16,57,545 to Rs. 17,25,025, and their total working capital amounted to Rs. 58,82,047. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 42,59,963 and recovered Rs. 42,73,616. Many of these societies undertook the purchase and sale of controlled articles.

395. The agricultural supply and sale societies had a membership of 1,248 with a paid-up share capital of Rs, 20,820 and a total working capital of Rs. 1,26,877.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

396. There were 648 (643) societies at the end of the year. Of these, 421 were credit institutions, 152 consumers' societies, 67 weavers' and other industrial societies and eight miscellaneous ones. They had a total membership of 123,657, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 53,43,257, deposits amounting to Rs. 1,33,97,874, a total working capital of Rs. 2,31,47,002 and a total reserve fund of Rs. 28,81,840. The working of these societies resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,07,959. The percentage of overdue to demand was 21·3 as against 25·3 in the previous year.

Consumers' Societies.

397. There were 152 (151) consumers' societies with a total membership of 31,614 and a total working capital of Rs. 25,80,414. The working of these societies resulted in

a net Profit of Rs. 1,06,496 (Rs. 1,46,826). These societies continued to play a very useful role as agencies for the distribution of the consumers' goods of the Food and Civil Supplies Departments among the members and the general public. They purchased articles worth Rs, 2,03,98,409 and effected sales amounting to Rs. 2,07,27,175. The public appreciated the work of these institutions in the difficult conditions which prevailed during the year. In addition to these purely consumers' societies, 406 ordinary credit societies both in urban and rural areas continued to undertake the distribution of controlled articles and food grains. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society continued to effect purchases of large quantities of articles at favourable prices and arranged for their distribution among the consumers' societies.

House-Building Societies.

398. The house-building societies numbered 34. They had a membership of 6,107, a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,71,247 and a total working capital of Rs. 8,91,624. The net profits realised amounted to Rs. 14,472. Consequent on the abnormal increase in prices of the building materials, there was no increase in the demand for fresh loans for house-building purposes.

Employees' Societies.

399. The number of societies of this kind at the end of the year was 206(226), with a membership of 30,037 (27,149), a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9,57,186 (Rs. 8,92,037) and a total working capital of Rs. 31,44,752 (Rs. 29,56,184). The reserve fund at their credit amounted to Rs. 3,75,440 (Rs. 3,14,246). They had a turnover of Rs. 47,52,637 realising a net profit of Rs. 1,38,584. These institutions continued to render valuable services to members by distributing rationed and controlled articles during a period of acute food crisis.

Co-operative Societies to Depressed Classes.

400. There were 151 (153) co-operative societies for the Depressed Classes at the end of the year, with a membership of 4,369 (4,595) and a share capital of Rs. 37,097 (Rs. 29,794). The reserve fund and the total working capital amounted to Rs. 12,556 and Rs. 1,01,197, respectively. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 3,391. A free grant of Rs. 3,000 has been recommended to the Malavalli Cobblers' Co-operative Society from the Depressed Classes' Amelioration Fund. The improvement of this class

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of societies, with special reference to occupation of skilled workers wherever available, is engaging the attention of the Co-operative Department.

Ladies' Societies.

401. There were 11 ladies' societies at the close of the year, with a membership of 1,090, a share capital of Rs. 23,425 and a total working capital of Rs. 38,860.

Land Mortgage Scheme.

402. The Land Mortgage scheme continued to be in operation in 73 taluks, four sub-taluks and a portion of one taluk, with 75 societies working in the area at the beginning of the year. The operation of the Bank was extended to Molakalmuru Taluk and Sringeri Jahagir. The lending operations of the Central Land Mortgage Bank were extended to 76 taluks and 4 sub-taluks at the end of the year.

The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City.

403. The Bank had a membership of 314 (293), a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,29,850 and a working capital of Rs. 34,65,773. The reserve fund amounted to Rs. 15,757. The Bank issued loans to the extent of Rs, 10,12,210 (Rs. 6,70,395) and earned a net profit of Rs. 34,711 (Rs. 32,232). The Bank received a subvention of Rs. 7,500 from Government, which was supplemented to the extent of Rs. 17,000 by the Bank, for the purpose of affording rebate to the borrowers.

Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies.

404. The primary land mortgage societies numbered 75, with a membership of 16,618 (13,896). They had a share capital of Rs. 3,18,433 and a working capital of Rs. 34,65,773. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 8,17,205 (Rs. 5,93,786) and recovered Rs. 2,00,497 (Rs. 1,68,559).

Expenditure.

405. The expenditure on the working of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,09,006 (Rs. 1,76,671).

General.

406. The outstanding feature of the co-operative movement was the continued activity of consumer co-operative societies in the distribution of food stuffs and controlled rationed articles. The co-operative societies continued to contribute liberally towards charitable purposes for the provision of medical relief, education and other benevolent objects. Many societies maintained their own free reading rooms for the benefit of members and the general public. The International Co-operators' Day was celebrated throught the State. Four meetings of the Standing

Advisory Committee of Co-operators were held and important questions relating to the co-operative movement were discussed and action was taken on the important resolutions passed. The several items in the development programme of the Department were the following :—

(1) Development of the business of land mortgage societies and improvement of the backward societies.

(2) Development of district wholesale co-operative societies at Mysore and Shimoga and organisation of a wholesale society at Hassan.

(3) Further development of the activities of the Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society by effecting a closer co-ordination between producers' and consumers' societies.

(4) Taking up of the entire distribution work of agricultural depots by taluk head-quarter societies.

(5) Intensification of the activities of the societies in the selected hoblis.

(6) Popularisation of the "Small Savings Scheme" among the masses.

(7) (*a*) Starting the work of Davangere Groundnuts Marketing Society.

(*b*) Organising societies for the marketing of tamarind, areca and butter.

(*c*) Development of the Chikballapur Potato and Onions Marketing Society.

(*d*) Development of the Cardamom Societies and the Bee-keepers' Societies at Saklespur and Mudigere.

(8) Development of House-Building Co-operative Societies, particularly in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga.

(9) Organisation of multi-purpose societies in important and suitable hobli headquarter places.

(10) Redemption of indebtedness of agriculturists whose debts are below Rs. 200 through the agency of ordinary co-operative societies, and

(11) Formation of branches of the Mysore Co-operative Institute in the districts and arranging to hold "refresher" courses for the committee members and employees of rural societies at select centres.

407. As a result of intensive propaganda and publicity, the Small-Savings Scheme is progressively becoming popular and the number of agents at the end of the year was 1,640. The total value of National Savings Certificates purchased in the State since the introduction of the Scheme in August 1944 to the end of the June 1947 amounted to Rs. 60,76,955.

Forests

Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

408. The total area of State forests, reserved lands and village and minor forests at the close of the year was 4,436·52 square miles made up of the following :—

	Square miles.
State Forests and Plantations ...	3,860·21
Reserves ...	80·7
Minor Forests ...	407·57
Village Forests ...	88.67
Total	4,436·52

409. Out of 151·45 square miles which were due for settlement, an area of 1·34 square miles in Kolar District was completed. No fresh lines were demarcated owing to the scarcity and costliness of labour. Seventeen forests covering an area of 30 square miles were surveyed during the year.

410. A sum of Rs. 63,487 was spent on the construction of new and repair works, new roads and for the maintenance of roads and bridges.

General.

411. Since the period under review comprised the first full post-war year, it witnessed the winding up of the war-time supply organisation and the disposal of the stocks built up for war supplies. The Department had to meet the needs of civilian economy and to implement the several post-war development schemes. It had also to face shortages of material, labour, equipment, transport and of trained personnel. At the same time, the demand for forest products continued to be urgent and increasing.

412. As usual, cattle were permitted to graze in all the forests of the State. On account of drought, the forests of the Tarikere Range in Bhadravati Division were thrown open for the free grazing of cattle of Hassan and Kadur Districts. In Tumkur Division also several forests were

thrown open for the free grazing of 13,554 cattle owing to the unfavourable seasonal conditions. Three lakhs ninety thousand seven hundred and sixty-one (3,79,256) animals were admitted into the forests for grazing. Grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 69,269 (Rs.67,393).

Natural Regeneration.

413. In the ever-green forests, and in the moist and deciduous forests, the natural regeneration was good. Various operations were undertaken in several divisions to supplement natural regeneration and to improve the density and quality of the more valuable stock.

Artificial Regeneration

414. Two thousand five hundred and ninety-two (1,326) acres of plantations were formed during the year. The existing teak plantations in the several divisions were extended by 351 (217) acres. Two hundred and twenty-three acres of fuel plantations were formed in the areas exploited for supply of fuel and charcoal to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. One thousand five hundred and seven acres were stocked with casuarina and 19 acres of eucalyptus plantations were formed in the Maidan divisions. An area of 101 acres was given out in Bangalore Division to agriculturists to raise fuel plantations under the "Taungya system". Weeding, clearing, uprootal of lantana, etc., were attended to in all plantations in accordance with the working plan prescriptions and sylvicultural requirements.

Nurseries.

415. All the permanent nurseries continued to be maintained in good condition. Temporary nurseries on a large scale were also formed in areas adjacent to planting sites for raising adequate stock required for the next planting season. In Bhadravati Division, a beginning was made with the post-war scheme for raising Cinchona plantations; nurseries were opened and 30,000 seedlings were raised to provide material for forming a Cinchona plantation of ten acres.

Exploitation of timber.

416. The exploitation of timber was regulated according to the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans. The quantity of timber available for disposal was 10,69,748 c.ft. Of this, 3,14,358 c.ft. were issued for conversion into sleepers and sizes. A quantity of 2,81,277 c.ft. was sold in auctions and retail sales and 98,065 c.ft. were supplied to Government departments and industrial concerns. The fall in the quantity of timber output was due to the

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cessation of hostilities and the consequent abrupt stoppage of supplies to the Defence Services and to the sale to the public from out of the stocks accumulated for the Government of India. The demands of the Railway and Electrical Departments for supplies of treated sleepers and transmission poles continued to be on the increase. The demand for timber was much greater than the available supplies. This disparity forced up prices and encouraged unhealthy trade practices and worked as a serious handicap to the bonafide consumer. A system of permits for the purchase of timber on private accounts from the Government depots was therefore introduced. Prices continued to rise throughout the year. In order to bring the retail sale prices in line at least with those secured in the open auction sales, the selling rates of timber were revised from the 15th December 1946. Removal of timber by private agency aggregated to 3,21,375 (3,42,280) c.ft.

417. The Mysore Plywood Corporation, which held the lease of 60 square miles of forests in the Hassan district, continued to extract timber in the coupes of the Kageneri State Forest and removed 39,241 .(48,617) c.ft. The Mysore Match Company collected and removed 15,213 (20,472) c.ft. of soft woods for the manufacture of match boxes and splints. The Western India Match Company were permitted to remove 74,984 c.ft. The Mysore Timber Company extracted 90,670 c.ft. of logs from the Hirebhasgar submersion area.

Bamboos.

418. Five thousand four hundred and sixty (7,913) tons of bamboos were supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravati. The value of bamboos extracted by private agency amounted to Rs. 1,07,814 (Rs. 1,22,020).

Sandalwood.

419. The quantity of rough dressed sandalwood collected was 1,921·8 tons and was added on to the stock on hand. The supplies to the Sandalwood Oil Factory came to 1,673·5 tons and 117 tons were sold in retail to consumers through the agents. The total quantity disposed of was 1,791·2 tons. The market prices for sandalwood continued to rise and were reflected in the Madras auctions. To bring the rates in line with the prevailing market rates outside the State, the Mysore prices were revised from the 1st September 1946. With a view to systematising the extrac-

tion of sandalwood, circular instructions were issued to all the Divisional Officers to draw working schemes for sandalwood exploitation and get them approved. The net receipts from sandalwood oil amounted to Rs. 51·85 lakhs.

Fuel.

420. Sixty-three thousand two hundred and three tons of fuel and 4,17,751 bags of charcoal were collected departmentally. Of this, 34,501 tons of fuel and 3,64,007 bags of charcoal were supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. Six thousand five hundred and sixty-two tons of fuel were supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factory and other industrial concerns in Mysore and Shimoga.

Saw Mills.

421. Seventy-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-eight (97,578) c. ft. of round logs were available for disposal at the Saw Mills at Shimoga for conversion. Of these, 63,745 c.ft. were issued for conversion and 474 c.ft. were utilised for departmental works, etc.

422. In the Bhadra Saw Mills, out of 7,409 c.ft. issued for sawing, 3,952 c.ft. of sawn materials were obtained. The question of shifting the Saw Mill from Agasanahadlu to Bhadravati is being considered.

Wood Preservation Plant.

423. Ninety-five thousand and sixteen (80,216) sleepers and 3,686 (4,940) poles of assorted dimensions were treated. Ninety-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight sleepers and 4,620 poles were treated with 'Ascu'. The total quantity thus treated during the year was 1,54,786·75 c.ft.

Forest Research Laboratory.

424. The most important work in the Forest Research Laboratory related to the use of bamboo cellulose as a raw material for rayon. Investigations have proved that Mysore bamboo cellulose can be processed into commercial grades of rayon. Further work is in progress and essential data requisite for the establishment of a rayon plant are being collected at the Laboratory. Seven species of timber were examined and a number of scientific, technical and commercial inquiries relating to Mysore Forest products were attended to.

Lac cultivation.

425. Four and a half tons of lac were supplied to the Mysore Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of brood lac were supplied to Madras. The prices for lac were revised to Rs. 15 per *maund* of 28 lbs. of *shorea* lac and Rs. 30 per *maund* of *kusum* lac. Intensive

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demonstration and propaganda work were undertaken amongst the lac tenants in the Tumkur District to educate them in up-to-date methods of lac cultivation. The post-war scheme for improving and extending cultivation of lac was sanctioned.

Elephants.

426. Including the two elephants under training in the Palace Gajasala, the strength of departmental elephants was 40 at the end of the year. Four lakhs sixty-one thousand seven hundred and one c.ft. of timber and 1,626 poles were dragged by elephants during the year.

427. The year was notable for the two *kheddas* staged during January and May 1947. These operations designed primarily to provide elephants for work in the forest operations and as a protective measure against the depredations of elephants in agricultural lands, proved successful. In the first *khedda*, 15 elephants were roped, and in the second, 81 animals were driven into the *khedda*—the second highest number on record. Both the *kheddas* proved to be financially remunerative. In addition to the realisation of a revenue of Rs. 1,28,051 by the sale of 37 elephants, including calves, 39 elephants of the value of at least Rs. 1·6 lakhs have been reserved for the Palace and the Forest Department.

Settlement of Maharatta Kunbis.

428. The total population stood at 1,649 (1,631) at the end of the year. One thousand and seventy-three acres of land continued to be under the occupation of the kunbis.

Education.

429. The Mysore Forest Ranger School opened its session in January 1947 with 20 students and a School for the training of Foresters worked in Shimoga with 21 students on the roll. Two Probationers were deputed to Edinburgh for training and a Sub-Assistant Conservator for the Refresher Course at Oxford. Admission was secured for two students sponsored by the Department to the Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun.

Shikars.

430. Shikars were arranged during the year for His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, His Excellency the Governor of Madras and the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore.

Forest offences.

431. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,148 and the amount of penalty recovered was Rs. 45,173. The question of having mobile squads to raid

illicit saw pits and in general to introduce a measure of surprise in the policing of forests was under consideration.

Finance.

432. The total revenue of the Department, inclusive of receipts from sandalwood oil distilled from wood supplied by the Department, amounted to Rs. 100·44 lakhs—the highest revenue recorded so far. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 22·05 (22·63) lakhs.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER VII.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

(i) Trade

General.

433. The total rail-borne trade in merchandise was 27,164,487 railway maunds, valued at about Rs. 106·66 crores.

Imports.

434. The imports by rail amounted to 21,067,148 maunds valued at Rs. 69,00,80,000. The imports of "Food, Drink and Tobacco" registered an increase by 25·4 per cent in quantity as compared with the previous year. There was a decrease in the imports of "Raw Materials" and "Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured." Rice, gram and pulse, wheat and wheat flour, salt and tobacco were the more important articles of food imported into the State. Owing to the unfavourable seasonal conditions and the poor out-turn of crops in the State, the imports of rice increased from 4,27,493 pallas in 1945-46 to 5,14,220 pallas during the year.

Exports.

435. The total exports amounted to 6,097,339 (6,807,683) railway maunds showing a decrease of 10·56 per cent over that of last year. Refined sugar, jaggery, coffee, cardamom betelnut, groundnut oil, raw silk, tanned hides and skins, pig iron and castings were the more important articles of export. The quantity of refined sugar exported registered an increase by 181·7 per cent from 21,759 railway maunds in 1945-46 to 61,308 railway maunds in 1946-47. The exports of coffee amounted to 2,10,249 railway maunds. There was a slight decrease in the exports of pig iron and castings and the quantity exported was 43,703 railway maunds.

(ii) Industries

General.

436. *Communal disturbances, labour strikes and dislocation* of transport in various parts of India greatly affected the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State. The restrictions imposed in several directions during the war period have also had their repercussions on the economic condition of the people. The working of the large and small scale industrial concerns in the State was hampered to some extent by the inadequacy of transport facilities and paucity of supply of raw materials

from abroad, although every possible effort was made by the concerns to maintain a steady level of output by utilising locally available materials and tapping the internal markets to the fullest extent possible. The system of rationing of food-stuffs and distribution of the same at controlled prices was continued during the year. But the control over the distribution and fixation of prices of certain consumer goods, silks, drugs and chemicals was withdrawn during the year as a result of the improved supply position. The general index number of prices, rose from month to month and shot up steeply to 411 in June 1947, the highest ever recorded.

Large Industrial Establishments.

437. There were 435 (301) large industrial establishments working during the calendar year 1946 employing on an average 88,976 persons. Of these, 406 were perennial and the remaining 29 seasonal.

Cotton Mills.

438. There were 9 large cotton mills working in the State, of which four were engaged in the manufacture of cloth and yarn, 3 in the manufacture of cloth, one in the manufacture of yarn and one in the manufacture of hosiery. The total quantities of piece goods and yarn produced were 53,10,80,942 yards and 27,021,886 lbs., respectively.

Woollen Mills.

439. Six woollen mills were working with 165 power looms, 100 hand looms, 100 charakas and 9,402 spindles producing 6,965,725 lbs (10,617,059 lbs.) of woollen goods. Some of these mills were also engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

Financial and other assistance.

440. *Takkavi* and hire purchase loans and loans for the development of rural and cottage industries amounting to Rs. 19,250 were sanctioned and disbursed to 24 persons. The rate of interest on industrial loans was reduced from 6 to 4 per cent (ordinary) and from 9 to 6¼ per cent (penal) from April, 1946. The number of applications for industrial loans increased to 161 as a result of the general reduction in the rate of interest and the post-war reconstruction work undertaken by many private individuals.

441. The loans recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 47,022 (Rs. 26,752). An amount of Rs. 13,219 was granted as loan to 13 persons under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to the Educated Unemployed Persons" with a view to enabling them either to develop their previous undertakings or to start new industries. The Industries

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Department rendered necessary technical and other assistance to private industrialists in connection with the erection of and repairs to industrial plant and machinery. Among other forms of assistance rendered to the various industrial concerns were:— (1) the supply of duty-free salt, (2) supply of rectified spirits, (3) supply of coal and coke, (4) supply of brass and copper, and (5) supply of iron and steel.

442. The question of starting an industrial suburb in Bangalore was under the consideration of Government. Sanction was accorded in February, 1947 to the formation of the "Northern Zone" of the Industrial Suburb by acquiring about 230 acres of land in the Yesvanthapur and Kethamaranahalli villages (Bangalore Taluk) and allotment of sites therein for locating the Government Soap Factory, the Kirlosker's Factory and such other concerns as require the use of railway sidings.

443. Among the large-scale industries which were floated or which commenced operations during the year were:—

1. The Mysore Electro-Chemical Works, Ltd., Bangalore City, was registered as a joint-stock company in July, 1946 with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 lakhs to carry on the business of electricians and manufacturers of accumulator cells, batteries and all types of electro-chemicals and by-products.

2. The Mysore Abrasives, Ltd., Malleswaram, Bangalore, was started for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of abrasives, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The Sri Ganeshar Textiles, Ltd, Davangere, was started as a joint stock company with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs with a view to carrying on the business of ginning, pressing, spinning and dyeing of all kinds of fabrics.

4. The Mysore Oils and Cotton Co., Ltd., Bangalore City, was registered in April, 1947 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 for extracting oil from oil seeds as well as spinning and weaving of cotton, silk, jute, etc.

5. The Mysore Plastics Ltd., Bangalore City, was started with a view to establishing a plastics industry on a large scale. It was registered with an authorised capital of of Rs. 10,00,000.

6. The Sugar Factory, Shimoga. The starting of a new Sugar Factory, at Shimoga, capable of crushing 1,000 tons of sugar cane per day, was authorised by the Government with the approval of the Government of India. A provisional Board of Directors was appointed for the floatation of a joint stock company.

444. At the end of June, 1947, there were 54 centres with facilities for training artisans in cottage industries, such as, hand-paper making, mat-weaving, carpentry, smithy, rattan work, tanning, leather-stitching, button-making, pottery, brass works, coir-making, lacquer-ware manufacture, *volegari* works and shoe-lace making.

445. The products of the several cottage industries were displayed in the district conferences and exhibitions held in and outside the State. Artware manufactured at the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, was sent for display at the Sydney and Toronto exhibitions.

446. Arrangements were in progress for the construction of tile factories at Gudibanda and Bagepally and tanneries at Mangalawarpet and Pavagada.

447. An economic and industrial survey was conducted in 135 villages in the Closepet area and sanction was accorded for the starting of the following industries in the places noted against each :—

(i) Carpentry and smithy at Bannikuppe and Byrapatna,
(ii) Mat-weaving at Honganur,
(iii) Pith-hat making at Chakkere,
(iv) Hand made paper at Doddamallur,
(v) Pottery at Kumbaradoddi,
(vi) White Sugar and Jaggery making at Dodmallur, and
(vii) Manufacture of coir at Abbur, Chikmagalur and Malgal.

448. During the year, two centres, one at Honganur for mat-weaving and another at Doddamallur for the manufacture of hand-made paper were started.

449. The filming of important rural and cottage industries in the State for purposes of propaganda to popularise the products was in progress.

450. With a view to starting a centre for coir industry at Nanjangud, a Coir Expert was appointed. Sixteen candidates on a scholarship of Rs. 25 each per mensem were selected for undergoing training in mat-weaving, pottery, paper-making by hand, wool spinning,

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Bark Sections were Rs. 10,45,669 and the sales in the manufacturing section amounted to Rs. 23,465.

The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chickmagalur

462. The Works cured 833 tons of coffee and handled 575 tons. About 260 tons of steamed bone-meal and 55 tons of husk ash were manufactured and sold to planters.

The Government Dichromate Factory.

463. The production of sodium dichromate during the year was only 18 tons. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned from the Industrial Development Fund for carrying on investigations on the manufacture of zinc oxide and red lead.

Government Lac and Paint Works.

464. The production was 80 tons of paints and varnishes. Arrangements were under way to convert this institution into a joint stock company and for increasing the output to about 2,500 tons of paints and varnishes.

The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

465. The total quantity of soaps produced was 474 (369) tons. The sales effected amounted to Rs. 12,61,598 (Rs. 7,76,333), the highest so far recorded. With a view to meeting the growing demand for the products of the factory, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was sanctioned for its expansion.

The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

466. The value of output and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 4,41,851 and Rs. 8,22,174, respectively. The crockery and electro-porcelain sections of the factory were bifurcated during the year to improve and increase the quality and quantity of output.

The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore

467. The factory undertook the manufacture of 980 transformers and, out of these, only 586 transformers were completed and delivered on account of non-availability of some essential raw materials. The factory has now undertaken the building of electric motors with the equipment available in the factory. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 10,70,000 and Rs. 14,00,667, respectively.

468. The sales of bakelite articles manufactured in the factory were affected due to large quantities of American plastics being dumped into the Indian markets.

469. The workers employed in the factory were provided with several amenities such as provision stores for the supply of food grains at controlled rates, a canteen for providing midday meals and light refreshments, and

an Ayurvedic Dispensary for rendering medical assistance and first-aid.

The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

470. The total production of fabrics was 1,08,761 (95,124) yards. The sales amounted to Rs. 13,45,317 showing a net profit of Rs. 1,92,254. The expansion of the factory by installing additional looms and preparatory machinery was under consideration.

Implements Factory.

471. The value of output and sales in the Government Implements Factory was Rs. 4,90,500 and Rs. 4,99,500, respectively. The expansion of the activities of the factory by undertaking the manufacture of enamel-ware, brass-ware, bolts and nuts, screws, surgical instruments and stainless steel articles, refractories and structural work and other articles of domestic use on a mass scale, and the adoption of machined processes was under consideration.

Sandalwood Oil Factory.

472. The total production from all the three units at Mysore, Shimoga and Bhadravati was 166,230 lbs. The demand for oil was fairly good. The net revenue increased to Rs. 50·87 lakhs as against Rs. 41·12 lakhs in the previous year.

The Mysore Lamp Works Bangalore.

473. Lamps worth Rs. 3,83,792 were sold.

Stoneware Pipes and Potteries.

474. Stone-ware salt-glazed pipes and fittings were the main articles manufactured by this concern. The sales for the year amounted to Rs. 4,48,853.

Industrial Education.

475. There were ten industrial schools working under the control of the Department in important district and taluk headquarter towns for imparting training to artisans in carpentry, smithy, weaving of cotton and wool, lacquer-ware manufacture, sandalwood carving, etc.

Textiles.

476. The Cotton Textile Section of the Department was instrumental in opening, 60 depots and 10 relief centres of which 50 depots and 10 relief centres were working. The Dye House, which was under the charge of the Director of Textiles, is now being managed by the Department of Industries. Three post-war schemes, namely: (1) Training of khadi workers, (2) Triennial expansion of khadi work and (3) Manufacture of charka looms and accessories, were before the Government. Two new division offices at Mysore and Tumkur were started in place of those at Shimoga and Kolar together with another office at Bangalore for the procurement and

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distribution of yarn The total quantity of yarn distributed to various yarn depots was 2,178 bales, worth over Rs. 10 lakhs. The Kolar Wool Spinning Centre worked satisfactorily, special attention being paid to the manufacture of druggets, pile carpets, *Kamblies*, coatings, blankets, etc. The Badanval Spinning Circle organised relief spinning and weaving circles in the Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts.

Home Industries.

477. During the year, there were 25 home industries institutions working in different parts of the State; of these, 24 institutions received grants from the Department aggregating to Rs. 12,610.

Weights and Measures.

478. The compulsory use of certified standard weights and measures was enforced in 60 important trade centres in the State, as provided for under Section 3 of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act. During the year, 16,279 units of weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 1 0 11 was realised as testing fees. Prosecution proceedings were instituted in 108 cases, of which 72 resulted in conviction. A sum of Rs. 515 was recovered as fine.

Patents and Designs.

479. Fifty-two (36) applications for patents were filed. Of these 3 originated from Mysore, 48 from India and one from abroad. Two applications were accepted. Twenty-two patents for inventions were sealed. The sealing fee collected amounted to Rs. 660 (Rs. 510). Sixty-nine applications and certificates for renewal of patents were granted. The income from fees in respect of applications for patents and designs and other proceedings under the Act amounted to Rs. 7,064.

Trade Marks.

480. In pursuance of the reciprocal arrangements made between the Government of India and the Government of Mysore, the Mysore Trade Marks (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1947, was brought into force in the State during the year, and the Registrar of Trade Marks, Bombay, and the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore were appointed as Registrar and Additional Registrar of Trade Marks in Mysore, respectively.

(iii) Marketing Department

481. The marketing survey work in the State, which was started on the lines indicated in the scheme inaugurated

by the Government of India, was continued during the year. The drafting of the survey reports on the marketing, of (1) Sesamum and Niger seeds, (2) Chillies, (3) Pulses, (4) Onions and Garlic, (5) Pomegranates, (6) Poultry, (7) Animal fats and by-products and (8) Cotton seeds and other oil seeds was completed and copies of the reports were sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

483. The Department furnished answers from enquiries of the Government of India, Provincial and State Governments and military authorities, after conducting intensive investigations regarding acreage production, stocks, imports and exports of various agricultural commodities and live-stock and live-stock products.

484. Draft rules for the grading and marking of eggs, figs and Coorg oranges were framed and the grading of eggs and figs was continued. The draft amendments proposed by the Government of India to the Grading and Marking of Tobacco Rules, 1937, were examined and suggestions in respect of the same were furnished.

485. The question of establishing regulated markets at Davangere, Tiptur, Chitaldrug and Arsikere was pursued.

486. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, was brought into force from the 1st March 1947 and the rules to be framed thereunder were published calling for suggestions or objections.

487. There were 51 co-operative marketing societies at the end of June 1947. Of these, 24 had not started work due to the Paddy Harvest Order, nine were defunct and five were working but not functioning as marketing co-operative societies. Of the remaining 13, which were functioning as marketing co-operative societies, the Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Shimoga, the Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society, Arsikere, the Cardamom and Honey Marketing Co-operative Society, Saklespur, the Kambli Marketing Co-operative Society, Chiknaikanahalli and the Mysore Provincial Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, are reported to have done good work.

488. The arrangements made for collecting the daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and moffusil markets

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and broadcasting the same through the "Akashvani", Mysore, were continued during the year. The weekly statements showing the prices of raw hides and skins and poultry and eggs were sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi, as also the auction prices of coffee prevailing in Chikmaglur from time to time.

(iv) Labour

489. The labour conditions in the industrial concerns were generally peaceful except for some unrest of a minor nature during the year. The disturbances in the Kolar Gold Field during the first half of the year had not much bearing on labour matters. In all other cases, the strikes were resolved by the timely intervention of the Departmental officers.

490. There was appreciable improvement in the earning of the workers. Important concerns in Bangalore and Mysore continued to pay dearness allowances, based on the Working Class Cost of Living Index figures, while other concerns continued to pay at flat rates. The Government industrial concerns continued to pay the sanctioned rates. Half-yearly, yearly, production and profit bonuses were also paid by Government and large industrial concerns in addition to dearness allowances. The Working Class Cost of Living Index figures for Bangalore City, Mysore City and the K.G.F. area continued to be published in the "Mysore Information Bulletin" and the "*Mysore Gazette*" as usual, for the information of the public.

491. The Directorate of Resettlement and Employment in Mysore, which started functioning in December 1945, carried on work connected with the resettlement and employment of ex-service personnel and discharged war workers belonging to Mysore State. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be Ex-Officio Director of Resettlement and Employment assisted by a Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment. Out of 476 men who registered their names, 94 were directed against reported vacancies.

Regional Employment Exchange.

492. One thousand two hundred and sixty nine service men were assigned against various vacancies out of 1,705, who got their names registered. Further, in December 1946 it was ordered that candidates with war

service, who wished to serve in the inferior service should be absorbed in the existing and future vacancies and all the Unit Officers were asked not to confirm incumbents holding temporary appointments made during the last one year until further orders. Four persons sought for loans and their cases were recommended to the proper authorities. Proposals were called for from the Revenue Commissioner for the sanction of a Land Colonization Scheme for the benefit of ex-servicemen at Habbanaghatta. Sites were granted to ex-service men in the urban and rural areas at half the upset price, subject to certain conditions. Sixty-six candidates were selected for different educational courses. Fifty-three candidates were selected for technical training in various trades and seven for vocational training in trades in different institutions.

493. The Department continued to take part in the deliberations of the All-India Labour Conference convened by the Government of India. The Minister for Law attended the States' Ministers' Conferences at New Delhi. Again, the Minister for Law attended thei Eghth All-India Labour Conference, which was held at New Delhi on the 21st and 22nd April 1947.

Labour Welfare.

494. Two model Recreation Centres run by the Labour Department, in the areas inhabited by the working classes in Bangalore City, afforded recreational facilities such as indoor games, reading rooms, library, and *bhajana* parties to the labourers. The starting of two more model recreational centres in the working class areas of Mysore City was under consideration. The employers of large industrial concerns continued to afford extra facilities to their employees such as housing, canteens, bathing *ghats*, dhoby *khanas*, cattle shed, dining halls at works, medical facilities, maintenance of maternity homes staffed by lady doctors and lady health visitors for women patients and free ambulance services in deserving cases. Creches for workers' children with necessary equipment and staff were provided by the industrial concerns. *Bhajana Mandirs* for workers, co-operative stores, and grain depots were also provided by some concerns. The K. G. F. Mining Companies continued to distribute food grains to their employees at subsidised rates. Educational facilities, such as grant-in-aid schools for children and facilities for running adult literacy classes,

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were also afforded in certain establishments. The employees in Government industrial concerns were given facilities of contribution towards provident fund and service gratuity.

Labour Associations

495. Sixty-two labour associations registered under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, were functioning during the year. Two labour associations of the Mysore State Railway employees, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore, were amalgamated. The membership of the associations was 37,435 (30,285), at the close of the year. The labour associations at the K.G.F. have their own co-operative societies, reading rooms and radio installations in addition to those provided by the Mining Companies.

Industrial Disputes.

496. There were 16 cases pending before the Chief Conciliator at the beginning of the year. Twenty-three cases were referred to the Chief Conciliator bringing the total number of cases to 39 for instituting conciliation proceedings. Out of 39 cases, settlements were reached in 12 cases and 2 cases were withdrawn. Failure reports were published in 13 cases and seven cases were pending at the close of the year. Industrial disputes on which conciliation proceedings failed were referred to the Court of Arbitration.

Labour Welfare Board.

497. The Labour Welfare Board was reconstituted for a period of three years with the Commissioner of Labour as Chairman. The Additional Director of Industries and Commerce and the Secretary to Government, General Department, were appointed as additional members of the Board. Mr. R. G. K. Morrison was nominated as a member of the Labour Welfare Board, to represent Messrs. John Taylor and Sons' Committee, K.G.F. in place of Mr. C. B. Taylor, resigned.

Labour Legislation.

498. The question of enacting the following legislation was under various stages of progress:—Payment of Wages Act, Amendment to Mysore Labour Act, Enactment of Employment of Children Act, Unemployment Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers, Rules for Conduct of Elections to the Executive Committee of Labour Associations registered under the Mysore Labour Act, Holidays with Pay Act (Amendment to the Factories Act), Minimum Wages Bill, Shop Assistants and Establishments Bill, Amendment to Factories Act, (Starting of Canteens) and Industrial Disputes Act. A survey of occupational diseases in the State was undertaken.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

499. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 337 of which 295 were disposed of. The largest number of cases, *viz.*, 258, was filed in the Court of the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, Kolar District, Champion Reefs. The total amount of compensation for distribution under the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act amounted to Rs. 64,621.

(v) Joint-Stock Companies

500. There were 336 (269) joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 21 (21) were limited by guarantee and 315 (246) limited by shares. Of the new companies registered, twenty-six were public and 45 were private. Four companies went into voluntary liquidation. There were 160 (148) companies incorporated outside the State. The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the end of the year was 98 (91).

501. Forty-seven societies were registered under the Societies Registration Act during the year, leaving 517 societies on the register at the close of the year.

502. Under the Mysore Insurance Act, 9 (6) companies were registered and 53 (46) renewed their registration. The number of licensed Insurance Agents was 3,459 (2,474).

503. The number of firms registered under the Mysore Partnership Act during the year was 111 (88) leaving 597 (487) firms on the register at the end of the year.

504. Rules 16 and 16 (A) of the Mysore Insurance Rules were amended. Rule 94 (A) (Control of capital issues) issued under the Defence of India Act, 1939, as applied to Mysore and in force on 30th September 1946 was ordered to be continued to be in force under the Supplies Services and Miscellaneous Provisions (Temporary Powers) Emergency Act, XXXVII of 1946. Sub-Section (1) of Section (4) and Section 66 of the Mysore Insurance Act, 1939, were amended by raising the upper limit of sums assured on policies to be issued by provident societies to Rs. 900 (Emergency Act, XXXV of 1946).

(vi) Posts and Telegraphs

General.

505. During the year the following branch offices were newly opened :—

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1. Gudemaranahalli, 2. Bidara, 3. Hosadurga Road Rail way Station, 4. Belludi, 5 Bhanuvalli, 6. Kolar Railway Station, 7. Ramasamudram, 8. Ummathur, 9. Kemptanapura, 10. Amachawadi, 11. Hedatale, 12. Nerle, 13. Ubdur and 14. Doddarsinkere. Sub-offices were also opened in the Nazarbad and Narasimharaja Mohallas, Mysore, and in the Sugar Town at Mandya. The sub-office at Sri Jagadguru Rambhapuri Mutt and the branch offices opened at the Hassan Cattle Show and Manchenahalli—Yedatore, were closed. The branch office at Halepalya was made permanent. The post office at Tumkur was raised from a sub-office to a head office and that of Yelahanka, from an extra departmental branch office to a departmental sub-office, while the post offices at Sri Krishnarajendra Mills and Kalasa were raised from extra departmental sub-offices to departmental sub-offices. At the end of June 1947, there were in all 602 Post offices in the State, of which 4 were head offices, 85 combined sub-offices, 47 sub-offices and 466 branch offices. There were 90 telegraph offices in the State. Of these, 24 were guaranteed and the remaining 66 were non-guaranteed telegraph offices. Post boxes existed in 1,159 villages including the villages where post boxes were newly planted. Daily mail service was afforded to Kandikere and runners were replaced by motor mail service between Hosadurga and Hosadurga Road Railway Station. A new motor mail service was also introduced between Mandya Sub-office and Basaralu Branch Office. The locked-bag system was in force in 52 villages.

Broadcast Receivers and Transmitters.

506. Six thousand four hundred and eighty-four radio licenses of different kinds were issued. The revenue realised was Rs. 75,781, including the surcharge.

507. Of the 4 cases wherein prosecution proceedings were instituted, the defaulters concerned were fined in two cases, one case resulted in acquittal on technical grounds and the remaining case was pending trial in the Court at the end of the year.

Akashvani Broadcasting Station, Mysore.

508. The Superintendent, School for the Deaf and Blind, was appointed Assistant Director, Akashvani, in addition to his own duties. He was deputed to the All-India Radio stations at Madras and Trichinopoly for a short period of training. The post of an additional programme assistant for

music was sanctioned in February 1947. The several amenities provided to the members of the staff of the Station continued during the year. The hours of transmission were extended from 1st March 1947 by one hour—half an hour each in the morning and evening transmissions. The purchase of one 5 K. W. short-wave and one 10 K. W. medium-wave transmitter was sanctioned. With the installation of the Gates Speech "in-put" equipment and other accessories valued about Rs. 20,000 obtained from the United States of America, there has been a noticeable improvement in the studio operations and programme transmission.

509. There were 387 music performances, both vocal and instrumental, broadcast from the Station. In addition to the relay of important talks of the All-India Radio stations from Akashvani, talks by distinguished persons were also arranged. The introduction of the "Quiz" programme on the lines of the British Broadcasting Station, London, and the National Broadcasting Corporation, New York, for school boys and girls and mothers, two of which were conducted on the 2nd February and the 14th June 1947, proved to be popular with the students.

510. With a view to launching an intensive drive of rural broadcasting within a range of about 40 miles from Mysore as a first step in the direction of the development of rural broadcasting in the State, the question of taking over the work relating to the distribution of receiving sets from the Special Officer, Rural Development Scheme, to the Akashvani administration was considered.

511. Efforts were made to improve the quality of the fortnightly journal issued by the Station, by reproducing talks of an interesting nature broadcast from the Akashvani and incorporating interesting matter relating to radios and "on the air" notes.

512. The total expenditure on the working of the Station amounted to Rs. 1,17,567.

(vii) Economic Development and Planning

513. The six Policy Committees for (1) Education, (2) Agriculture, (3) Industries and Commerce, (4) Public Health, (5) Public Works and Transport and (6) Sericulture

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as also the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance reconstituted under the Economic Conference, continued to function during the year. The Policy Committees considered the development schemes left over at the close of the year and also other schemes and subjects placed before them by the concerned departments and members of the Committees and sent their resolutions. The Committee for Co-ordination and Finance reviewed these resolutions and after considering the ways and means of finding the necessary resources submitted its final report to Government in December 1946. The first meeting of the Economic Conference after its reconstitution in June 1945 was held in May 1947 under the presidency of the Dewan.

514. Out of the 208 schemes first placed before the Policy Committees, there were 5 schemes pending disposal at the end of the year. Fifty new subjects came up before the Committee for consideration and 27 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 23. The Committee for Co-ordination and Finance considered and disposed of all the remaining schemes.

Committee for Education.

515. Ten schemes were pending at the beginning of the year and of these, eight schemes were approved leaving a balance of two at the end of the year. The Committee considered also the Report of the Malnad Development Committee and resolved to accept all the recommendations of that Committee in regard to the provision of additional facilities to the Malnad such as more schools of all grades, teachers' training Schools, adult education, reservation of seats in the colleges for Malnad students and opening of hostels.

Committee for Agriculture.

516. The Committee considered the report of the Malnad Development Committee and agreed to all the recommendations for affording greater facilities to the Malnad in respect of provision of more experimental and demonstration farms, starting of separate Boards for areca and cardamom, veterinary services, improvement of live-stock, development of bee-keeping, establishment of breeding farms for milch goats and poultry, dairies and cattle-breeding stations, research work to improve the nutritive value of the fodder in the Malnad and supply of concentrated feeds and grant of subventions to encourage stall-feeding of cattle. Among the other recommendations

accepted by the Committee were (1) rehabilitation of over-exploited areas in the forests, (2) formation of cinchona plantations, (3) raising of eucalyptus plantations on a large scale, (4) propagation of cane and its industry, (5) establishment of industries in the interior of the Malnad and grant of additional facilities to the Malnad raiyats with regard to gun licenses. In addition to the above, the Committee considered 16 new subjects and disposed of 11, leaving a balance of five at the end of the year.

Committee for Industries and Commerce.

517. Of the 17 schemes pending at the beginning of the year, 15 were disposed of. The Committee also considered and disposed of the Report on the reorganisation of technical education, as also the proposals for the manufacture of starch and amendments to the Factories' Act for grant of holidays with pay to the industrial labourers. The Committee also accepted the recommendations of the Malnad Development Committee regarding the utilisation of the mineral resources of the Malnad areas, establishment of a cardamom bleaching factory, manufacture of vanaspathi and starting of fruit canning stations.

Committee for Public Health.

518. The schemes approved by the Committee were (1) reorganisation of the nursing services, (2) improving nursing services in the State, (3) scheme for rural public health organisation and (4) organisation of maternity and child welfare services. The report of the Malnad Development Committee was also considered and its recommendations were accepted.

Committee for Public Works and Transport.

519. The four schemes that were considered and approved by the Committee were (1) under-ground and surface drainage schemes for district headquarter and other important towns in the State, (2) development of the plant at the Chamarajasagar Water Works, (3) permanent improvements to the Mysore City Water Supply and (4) pumping filtered water from the Cauvery to Bangalore City. The skeleton scheme regarding electrification of the Mysore-Bangalore City Railway Section was approved pending consideration of details. The new subjects dealt with and approved by the Committee were (1) construction of aerodromes at Bhadravati, Talaguppa and Harihar, (2) machinery and personnel for execution of the post-war development of roads, (3) the agency and the source for the maintenance of the roads and (4) the report of the

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Malnad Development Committee on Public Works and transport facilities required for the Malnad area.

Committee for Sericulture.

520. The Committee disposed of all the nine schemes formulated at the close of last year. The post of the Director was sanctioned to work out the details of the scheme for the Sericultural Research Institute. The Committee also resolved to request the Government of India to afford protection to the filature silk industry in the State against competition of foreign silk imported into India.

Committee for Co-ordination and Finance.

521. The Committee considered all the remaining schemes referred to it by the Commissioner of Economic Development. Of the 208 post-war schemes formulated by the several departments of Government and considered by the respective Policy Committees, the Committee recommended the taking up of 171 schemes under a five-year plan commencing from 1946-47, 154 schemes being allocated under first priority and 17 schemes under second priority at an estimated cost of Rs. 22·54 crores non-recurring and Rs. 6·76 crores recurring, the probable return from the remunerative or partly remunerative schemes among them being placed at Rs. 62.41 lakhs during the same five-year period.

Persian wheels.

522. Ten Persian Wheels were obtained and distributed among the raiyats of Madhugiri Sub-Division, Tumkur District, on hire-purchase system for the purpose of better utilisation of underground water resources of the *Talaparige* area.

Radio Receiving Sets for Community Listening.

523. One hundred and ninety-five receiving sets purchased from the Government of India for the purpose of community listening were entrusted to the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, for testing and effecting necessary repairs and transferring them to the Special Officer, Rural Development, for distribution among certain municipalities and villages in the State. Sixty-three radio receiving sets were brought into working condition and placed at the disposal of the Rural Development Department.

524. As certain tests on locally available bamboo revealed the possibility of manufacturing rayon, the establishment of a Rayon Factory in the State was also under consideration.

525. Government have sanctioned the several post-war development schemes of the following departments :—

(1) Agriculture,
(2) Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services and Fisheries,
(3) Electrical,
(4) Railways,
and (5) Medical and Public Health.

In respect of other departments also, orders on such of those schemes as were ready have been passed.

(viii) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute

526. The Managing Committee of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute was reconstituted for a period of two years from the 1st October 1946. The Committee held three meetings.

527. There was an increasing demand for admission to the various courses. The Institute started its fourth year of working from the 1st July 1946, and the number of students admitted during the year was 328, bringing the total strength to 589. Training was given in the following additional 8 courses which were started during the year, bringing the total number of courses to 25 :—

1. Radio Mechanics.
2. Automobile Driver Mechanics.
3. Electric Wiremen.
4. Composing (Printing).
5. Book-binding (Printing).
6. Machine-Minding (Printing).
7. Plumbing and Sanitary Fittings.
and 8. Printing (Lower).

528. The third year students were deputed for practical training for a period of three months in various workshops, factories and studios both in and outside the State.

529. Diploma, Certificate and Short-term courses examinations were conducted in May and June 1947. Out of 139 candidates for the Certificate Examination, 106 passed, including four in the first class and out of 130 students for the Diploma Examination, 119 passed, including 18 in the first class. Out of 19 students that

Examinations.

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appeared for the newly started short-term courses in Radio Mechanics, Automobile Driver Mechanics and Electric Wiremen, 14 passed.

Educational Tours.

530. Educational tours in Madras, Bombay and other places were undertaken for the second and third year students.

Scholarships.

531. Sixteen merit, 64 backward community, 3 military and 3 Ameer Jan Endowment scholarships were awarded to the poor and deserving candidates, besides the scholarships awarded by the several District Boards and Municipal Councils to the candidates coming from their respective areas. The International General Electric Company gave a special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem to the best candidate of the Electrical Technology course. *Pradhanasiromani* Mr. N. Madhava Rau, C.I.E., donated 12 scholarships of Rs. 150 each for the second year students. Six additional scholarships were sanctioned, three for Depressed Class students and the other three for students undergoing to the Printing course.

Finance.

532. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 6,27,000, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,17,792.

Equipment.

533. The cost of equipment purchased during the year was Rs. 2·23 lakhs. Machine tools at a cost of Rs. 3·5 lakhs have been ordered from foreign countries and their receipt was awaited.

Buildings.

534. The Public Works Range specially constituted for the construction of buildings for the Institute continued to work during the year. As against a final grant of Rs. one lakh, the total outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 84,415. The construction of a permanent lecture hall and a welding laboratory was in progress.

Furniture.

535. The furniture required for the Institute was continued to be manufactured in the Carpentry Section, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,733.

Hostel and Canteen.

536. The Institute Hostel continued to work during the year as also the Institute canteen with the help of Government grant and donations received from the public.

Library.

537. The total number of technical books in the library at the end of the year was 2,988.

538. *Dharmapravartha* Mr. Rajenhalli Hanumanthappa, Davangere, donated a sum of Rs. 1,50,501 for the construction of a Polytechnic at Davangere. The Dewan

laid the foundation stone of this new building on the 21st May 1947. The construction of a building for the new Occupational Institute at Mysore at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned. The opening of an Automobile Service Station was also sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for organising a Central Library of Educational Films. The Institute participated in the Sixth Khadi Village Industries and Swadeshi Exhibition held at Bangalore in November 1946, in the 35th Cattle Show and Exhibition held at Hassan in January 1947, in the exhibition held at the Sampangi tank under the auspices of the Youth Festival Week in February 1947 and in the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Basavangudi, Bangalore, in April 1947.

539. A film on "The Youth Festival and Mysore Olympics" was completed and another film on the Jog Hydro-electric Project was undertaken in full natural colour. The Sound Recording Section of the Institute completed the post-synchronisation work of the film "Meera" from Tamil to Kannada. Under the Cottage Industries Scheme, a separate ladies' section in tailoring was started with thirteen lady candidates who were each awarded scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem. Arrangements were being made to open day and evening courses for the training of adult craftsmen.

540. The starting of new courses in Chemical Engineering subjects, such as Plastics, Paper, Rayon, etc., and also opening of a Cinema Studio on modern lines were under consideration.

541. Visitors to the Institute during the year included *Diwan Bahadur* Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, F.R.C.O.G., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Mr. K. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., the Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, Bar-at-law, Minister for Industries and Labour, Madras, the Hon'ble Mr. Zahid Hussain, Finance Minister, Hyderabad, the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendraprasad, Member for Agriculture, Government of India, the Hon'ble Mr. D. P. Misra, Minister, Central Provinces, the Hon'ble Mr. R. Biswas Roy, Minister for Public Works, Orissa, lady members of the Representative Assembly, Col. G. E. Felton, Trade Commissioner for Mysore, New York, Mr. J. M. Nail, Mond Nickel, London and Mr. Deane Dickason, Films and Radios, San Francisco,

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CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS

(i) Public Works

542. The large building works which were in various stages of construction during the year were the Tuberculosis Sanatorium near the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, costing Rs. 2,19,000; the first floor of the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,03,000; the Cardiac Block attached to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,16,650; the Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, costing Rs. 4,06,000; the living quarters in the P. R. P. Lines, Bangalore, costing Rs. 3,10,000; the additional units in the P. R. P. Lines, Bangalore, costing Rs. 2,97,000; the Natural Science Block of Central College Bangalore, costing Rs. 3,62,800; the Beggars' Colony in Magadi Road, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,86,400; the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, costing Rs. 2,55,000; the Central Block of Nurses' Quarters Bangalore, costing Rs. 2,21,915; the New Pathological Block in Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,76,400; 4 State Officers' Quarters in Mysore Infantry, costing Rs. 1,34,600; the New Nurses' Quarters, Mysore, costing Rs. 3,58,000; the rear portion of the out-patient block and the first floor over the existing block in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, costing Rs. 2,06,100; the Crawford Hall, Mysore, costing Rs. 11,55,000; the Canopy over the proposed Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, at Mysore, costing Rs. 1,75,000; the Canopy over the proposed statue of His Highness the late Yuvaraja of Mysore, costing Rs. 3,50,000; the New Infantry Lines at Mysore Horse (2nd stage); 14 lines of Family Quarters at Mysore, costing Rs. 5,00,000; the New Infantry Lines (3rd stage); 16 Indian Officers' Quarters at Mysore, costing Rs. 1,34,400, the Officers' Quarters at Periyapatna, costing Rs. 1,08,065; the Officials' Quarters at Mandya, costing Rs. 1,95,900; the General Hospital building, Tumkur, costing Rs. 3,86,000; the Infantry Lines at Bhadravati, costing Rs. 3,17,700; the Electric colony buildings, Bhadravati, costing Rs. 1,18,000; the Crawford Hospital, Saklespur, costing Rs. 2,85,000;

and the extension of Administrative block, P. K. Sanatorium, Mysore, costing Rs. 2,59,500.

543. The following important bridge works were in progress during the year :—

Bridges.

	Rs.
1. The bridge across the Arkavati river near Closepet	2,91,000
2. The bridge across the Arkavati river near Kankanhalli (Bangalore Division) ...	2,15,000
3. The bridge across the Bhadra river at Holehonnur (Shimoga Division) ...	2,76,500
4. The bridge across the Bhadra river near Kalasa (Kadur Division) ...	1,54,000
5. Reconstruction of the collapsed bridge across the Bhadra near Balehonnur (Kadur Division)	1,50,000

544. A total length of 48 miles of cement concrete roads were completed by the end of June 1947. Roads.

545. The total length of roads formed under the Inter-village communications scheme during the year was 31 miles and one furlong. No State Fund or District Fund Roads were newly constructed during the year.

546. The important road works in progress were :—

	Rs.
1. Opening out a chord road from Yesvantapur to Bangalore-Magadi road (1st stage) Bangalore Division ...	2,05,000
2. Improving the Hill road from Kuntedevaragudi to Kyathedevaragudi (Mysore Division) ...	1,08,740
3 Reconditioning of Salem-Bellary road from 35th Mile	1,87,000
4. Deviation of Bangalore-Dharwar road in Chitaldrug Town	1,20,000

547. Under the Railway Cess Fund, the number of road works completed and the number in progress in Chickmagalur, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Divisions were 28 and 18, respectively. The number of bridge works completed and the number in progress were 14 and 7, respectively.

548. A total length of 2,576 miles of State Fund Roads was maintained during the year, of which 2,244 miles were metalled inclusive of 48 miles of concreted portion.

549. The Aerodrome at Mandakalli near Mysore and that at Jakkur near Bangalore were maintained in a satisfactory condition. Aerodrome.

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Sanitary Engineering.

Architect's Section.

550. Thirteen works relating to drainage were in progress at a cost of Rs. 1,52,731. Four items of work relating to the installation of sanitary fittings to buildings were completed at a total outlay of Rs. 90,277.

551. The number of important buildings schemes taken up for consideration and for which designs and working drawings were prepared by the Architect's Section during the year, were:—Four schemes for the University, 27 for the Education Department, 22 for the Medical Department, one for the Veterinary Department, four for the Palace, nine for Residential quarters, 24 for Miscellaneous Offices, 12 for the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore and 15 for the Town Planning Works. The work of construction of temples and other monuments was carried out by the P.W.D. according to drawings, sketches etc., prepared by the Government Architect.

General.

552. Donations to the extent of Rs. 2,53,843 were generously offered by several philanthrophic persons for the construction of public buildings and hospitals in the State.

Irrigation

553. The reorganisation of the Irrigation Circle sanctioned in June 1946 was given effect to during the year. A new Circle was constituted in November 1946 to organise preliminary works of the Lakkavalli Project with headquarters at Shimoga. The Tunga Anicut Division was formed for a period of one year for constructing an anicut at Sakrebyle across the Tunga River. The Upper Channels Division at Krishnarajnagar for looking after the maintenance and control of the several anicut channels taking off from the 3 rivers above Krishnarajasagar was sanctioned permanently in June 1946. The special establishment for the shifting of the villages as an anti-malaria measure in the Irwin Canal area and the Liaison Officer for the Public Works and Public Health Departments, for the preparation of estimates for anti-malaria works was continued. Six ranges for the restoration of minor tanks were sanctioned for two years. The Kabbini Reservoir Project Sub-Division sanctioned in January 1946 for the investigation of the fresh irrigation projects in the Kabbini Valley was also continued till the end of June 1946.

Six thousand five hundred and four minor tanks and 2,239 major tanks have been restored so far.

554. The formation of a Sub-Division to prepare detailed estimates and plans for bringing water from the Cauvery river to Bangalore as the next source of water-supply to Bangalore, at an approximate cost of Rs. 3½ crores, was under consideration. The scheme for Mysore Water Supply Improvements, costing Rs. 53,00,000, was sanctioned. The scheme for developing Chamarajasagar Station to the ultimate capacity of 15—16 M. G. D., at a cost of Rs. 36·5 lakhs, has been approved by the Chamarajsagar Standing Consulting Committee. The work regarding water-supply arrangements for the Beggar Relief Colony has been completed. The work in connection in the 27" Gravity Main from Combined Jewell Filters to the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Reservoir was in an advanced stage of completion.

Krishnarajsagar and Allied Works

555. The reorganisation of the establishment of the Hydraulic Research Station at Krishnarajsagar was sanctioned. All the old anicuts and river channels in the Cauvery Valley and the entire length of the Irwin Canal with all its branches were maintained in good shape. The area irrigated up to the end of 1945-46 was 91,362 acres, and an additional area of 665 acres was brought under irrigation during the year. Paddy was grown in a total area of 61,420 acres. In view of the high storage of water in the Reservoir, summer supply of water for Kar Ragi was made available for an area of 12,253 acres.

556. The construction of the reservoir across the Nugu river near Birval to bring under irrigation 20,000 acres, with a special Division with two Sub-Divisions for the work, was sanctioned. The following important projects were under investigation :—

1. Kabbini Reservoir Project.
2. Taraka Reservoir Project.
3. Chikkahole Reservoir Project.
4. Opening of High Level Channel from Marehalli tank.
5. Hemavathi Reservoir near Gorur.
6. Suvarnavathi Project.

and 7. Constructing Reservoir across Yennehole.

557. A Committee was appointed for studying questions pertaining to the scientific distribution of water and problems relating to design and materials of construction.

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558. The Krishnarajsagar Working Committee met once during the year for considering questions relating to Irrigation, Agriculture and Inter-Village communications. The Irrigation Development Committee also met twice and decided on important matters pertaining to the development of Irrigation in the Irwin Canal area and allied works. The Krishnarajsagar Health Committee, constituted for considering all questions relating to the anti-malaria engineering works, held three meetings and decided on the several proposals relating to the question of the shifting of villages, creation of dry belts, etc.

559. The Brindavan Gardens at Krishnarajsagar were continued to be maintained as a beauty spot. Boating facilities were availed of by the visitors. The Hotel Krishnarajsagar was maintained under Departmental agency. The long felt additional accommodation to the Krishnarajsagar Hotel was solved by the addition of another storey. The far-famed beauty of the gardens attracted many distinguished visitors.

Jog Power Scheme

560. The grant for the Civil Engineering Works was Rs. 29,43,000 against which the outlay incurred was Rs. 27,21,543. Works of the Electrical Section, costing Rs. 6,44,092, were executed by the Civil Engineering Establishment. The total amount spent by the Civil Engineering Establishment was Rs. 33,64,635. All the works at the anicut at Karagal were completed. The Civil Engineering Committee of the Jog Power Scheme met twice during the year and examined several works in progress.

(ii) Railways

561. The open line mileage owned by the State and the District Boards was 757.75 (757.75). Of the total mileage, 9.88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field Railway branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

562. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 721.60 (Rs. 712.89) lakhs. The capital outlay during the year was 8.71 (9.87) lakhs. The total gross earnings of all the State-lines were Rs. 199·41

(Rs. 180.40) lakhs. The working expenses, including contribution to the Depreciation Fund, amounted to Rs. 138.81 (Rs. 124.46) lakhs, the surplus profits and guaranteed interest being Rs. 1.00 (Rs. 1.52) lakhs. The net revenue to Government was Rs. 59.60 (Rs. 54·42) lakhs.

563. There was an increase of Rs. 19·01 and 5.18 lakhs in gross and net revenues, respectively. The percentage of return on capital and the gross earning for the year was the highest on record.

Lines worked by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

564. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Kolar Gold Field Railway) amounted to Rs. 2·34 (Rs. 2·44) lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2.01 (1·21) lakhs resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0.33 (1.23) lakh.

Depreciation Fund.

565. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 167·71 (Rs. 128·50) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 30·08 (Rs 42.97) lakhs was contributed to the Fund from the revenues of the Railways.

Stores.

566. The year opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 25.53 (20·82) lakhs. Stores of the value of Rs. 40·78 (39.14) lakhs including foodstuffs were added during the year. Stores valued at Rs. 41·93 (Rs. 34.79) lakhs, including sale of foodstuffs, were issued, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 26·61 (Rs. 25.17) lakhs at the close of the year.

Train Service.

567. The following trains, which were suspended during the period of war, were reintroduced :—

1 Two trains between Mysore and Chamarajanagar.

2 Two trains between Chikjajur and Chitaldrug.

3 Two trains between Bangalore City N. G. and Chickballapur (on Thursdays and Sundays.)

4 Trains Nos. 19 and 20 were extended to Talaguppa from Sagar.

and 5 One way side halt was opened between Sivapur and Tarikere on 1st February 1947.

568. There was a slight increase in the passenger train services. The speed of the passenger trains had to be reduced to admit of more coaches being put on to provide additional accommodation for passengers.

Accidents.

569. There were two serious accidents resulting in death, one to a passenger who jumped from a train, and the other to a pointsman who crossed the line. Fifteen

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trespassers were killed. There were also twenty cases of injuries to passengers, railway staff and trespassers.

570. There were twelve cases of derailment of goods trains and eight cases of derailment of passenger trains due to different causes, and 11 cases of parting of trains due to the breakage of coupling screws of goods vehicles.

Relief to employees.

571. Two months' pay as bonus was sanctioned to all non-gazetted employees of the Department as in the previous year.

572. The Mysore State Railway Employees' Association was registered under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942.

573. For the safety of women passengers, guards and ticket examiners were given special instructions to be on vigilant watch on the off-side of women's compartments at nights. Further arrangements were also made for ensuring safety to women passengers by fitting internal safety catches and other devices on windows and doors of compartments so as to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons in running trains. The use of insecticide was continued with a view to destroying bugs and other insects in passenger carriages.

Postwar Schemes.

574. Under the post-war development schemes, 17 schemes were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 453 lakhs spread over a period of 5 years. The more important among them are (i) the purchase of 27 locomotives, 693 waggons, 87 underframes and a large number of sleepers, (ii) installation of traffic train control system, (iii) expansion of workshops and (iv) remodelling Bangalore City, Davangere, Mandya, Chikjajur, Yesvantpur, Arsikere, and Bhadravati stations and yards.

575. The construction of a railway line from Kadur to Chikmagalur as a post-war scheme was sanctioned. The feasibility of extending the line from Talaguppa to Jog and to Bhatkal and the extension of the railway line from Chamarajanagar to Satyamangalam and on to Mettupalyam was under correspondence with the Government of India.

Local Advisory Committee.

576. The Local Advisory Committee met three times during the year and discussed subjects such as revision of train services, provision of additional facilities and conveniences to passengers and providing better waggon facilities.

577. The interests of the Kolar District Board in the Kolar-Chikballapur Light Railway were purchased from 8th November 1946, the premium paid on the District Board's share of the capital being Rs. 2.86 lakhs.

578. To check and prevent ticketless travelling, the indroduction of a system of flying squads was under the consideration of Government. Enhancement of passenger fares by 6¼ per cent was introduced from 1st March 1947. Uniform transhipment charge of 2 pies per Md. on C. C. and 3 pies per Md. on smalls etc., was introduced from the 1st February 1947.

(iii) The Mysore Traffic Board

579. One meeting of the Traffic Board was held on the 1st April 1947.

580. The provision in Rule 132 (iii) and (iv) which made it obligatory that the existing permit holders should be preferred for the grant of permits for operating transport services, to new comers in the selection of permit holders was deleted.

581. Exemption was given under the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act and the Rules thereunder to all types of stage carriages from the operation of Rule 193 (i) of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules in order that such vehicles may be permitted to carry standing passengers ranging between two and five according to the seating capacity of the stage carriage.

582. The Mysore Motor Cycles Control Order, 1946, was promulgated, thereby withdrawing the control over distribution and retaining only the price control over motor cycles.

583. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Third Amendment) Act, 1946, (No. XXXII of 1946) which embodies the legislation in regard to the insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks was passed.

584. The reciprocal arrangement which hitherto existed between the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the State in regard to the exemption from payment of certain taxes and tolls on motor vehicles was continued under the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, and the Rules thereunder.

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(iv) Electrical Department

585. The gross receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,49,217 (Rs. 1,03,85,840). The noticeable increase during the year was due to the increased power consumption by mining companies and servicing the street lights that were disconnected besides new installations. The net revenue realised after providing for working expenses and contribution to the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 71,24,193, giving a net return of 13.6 per cent on capital cost. The quantity of power generated during the year was 332,205,500 units. The number of street lights increased to 20,175 as against 19,468 during the previous year. The total expenditure incurred during the year under "38—A, Hydro-Electric Works," exclusive of "Stock and Suspense" amounted to Rs. 83,96,355 and that on automatic telephones to Rs. 2,29,778. Despite considerable difficulties experienced in securing requisite electrical materials since the cessation of hostilities, the works connected with the Jog Power Scheme were pushed through expeditiously.

586. The number of cities, towns and villages to which power supply was extended was 228 (225).

587. An expenditure of Rs. 86,104 was incurred on the electrification of towns and villages during the year and Rs. 3,38,136 on the supply of power to irrigation pumps the number of which increased from 822 to 1,021. The number of consumers, both power and lighting, increased by 5,401 and the total at the end of the year stood at 67,658. The amount spent on the extension of service to power and lighting installations and improvements to the existing distribution system and other capital works was Rs. 2,94,809. The expenditure under "Depreciation Fund Works" amounted to Rs. 3,68,917. The closing balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 1,44,80,578 (Rs.1,33,47,556).

Power generation and distribution.

588. The power generated during the year was 33,22,05,500 (30,36,59,300) units and the total demand was 77,214 H. P. (69,745 H. P.). The number of power and lighting installations stood at 6,594 and 56,038 respectively at the end of the year.

Stores.

589. The opening balance of stores at the beginning of the year was Rs. 81,45,144 and articles worth Rs. 78,97,054 were purchased during the year. Receipts due to transfer of stores within the Department or returns from works amounted to Rs. 52,56,312. Stores of the value of Rs. 1,41,61,204 were issued. The year closed with a balance of stores on hand of the value of Rs. 71,37,306.

Workshops.

590. The Departmental workshops at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Mysore together manufactured materials valued at Rs. 52,307 (Rs. 54,322).

Interruptions and accidents.

591. There were 14 cases of fatal accidents mainly due to carelessness, insanity or intentional suicide. There were 4 fatal accidents to animals.

General.

592. Several concessions to prospective power consumers for irrigation pumps for growing more food crops were sanctioned. The benefit of pension to all the employees of the electrical department was sanctioned. The work of construction of the second transmission circuit from Mysore to Bhadravati was completed during the year and was charged on 23rd February 1947. Several works connected with improvements to the existing power distribution by way of installing additional transformers at various places to serve as standby in case of emergency and also to meet additional load demands were carried out during the year. Among the post-war measures, a scheme for the introduction of the trolley-bus system in Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station and the question of electrification of the track between Bangalore and Mysore were under consideration.

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

CHAPTER IX—GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

(i) Geology

593. The estimated value of minerals produced in the State other than gold, including chromite, corundum, kaolin, magnesite, asbestos, mica, ochres, soapstone, quartz, quartzite and ornamental stones, was Rs. 15,40,000 (Rs. 6,55,600). The total amount of royalty payable for the year was Rs. 39,681(Rs. 44,368). The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 69,668 (65,302) acres. In addition, about 28 acres of land were held under licenses to quarry ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses, and certificates of approval current during the year was 340 (324). The aggregate value of the various minerals which were supplied by the Department to the several industrial concerns was Rs. 60,044. In addition, 330·4 tolas of gold obtained from working the Bellara Mine were sold for Rs. 29,763.

594. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 33,400 tons of iron ore, 34,366 tons of limestone and 471 tons of manganese ore.

Mineral Survey and prospecting.

595. Mineral survey and prospecting operations were continued in all the three divisions *viz.*, Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore. In Mysore division, an area of 100 square miles was surveyed resulting in location of corundum, felspar, iron ore, rock crystal, beryl and asbestos, in parts of Maddur, Malavalli, Krishnarajpet and Seringapatam Taluks. In the Shimoga division, an area of 300 square miles was similarly investigated for the occurrence of new deposits of some economic minerals including iron ore, kaolin, quartzite, high aluminous clay, building stones and kankar. Prospecting operations conducted on the deposits of quartz and kaolin revealed the occurrence of about 60,000 tons of quartz in the neighbourhood of Jog, about 30,000 tons of China clay (kaolin) of varying grades in the Sagar taluk and another 22,000 tons in Kunigal taluk. In Bangalore division, the investigations disclosed a deposit of 3,000 tons of kaolin near Hebbur in Kunigal taluk.

596. Investigations by intensive prospecting on the pyritic deposits recently located with the aid of geophysical survey on the hilly ground to the south of Ingladhal, near Chitaldrug, were taken up. Three shafts were sunk at selected spots, which disclosed pyritic loads at varying depths. An area of three-fourths of a square mile to the north of the place, where the sulphide deposits were located, was electrically surveyed and the survey revealed a zone of about 300 feet long running north and south to the west of the Kunchiganhal village, to be highly conductive indicating the probable occurrence of an ore-body beneath the surface. Geophysical Survey.

597. Eighty-four samples involving the determinations of 267 constituents, were analysed both for the Department and the public. In the Geological Laboratory, 32 enquiries relating to the identifications of rocks and minerals and other scientific and economic enquiries were received and disposed of. Collections of Mysore minerals were presented to four educational institutions. The Division offices at Shimoga and Tumkur participated in the exhibitions arranged in connection with the district conferences held there. Chemical Laboratory.

598. The gold-bearing quartz reef at Bellara was further developed. One thousand four hundred and seventy tons of gold-bearing quartz were mined. The total value realised from gold sales from the commencement of operations to the end of June 1947, amounted to Rs. 1,02,813. A ten-year plan to mine and extract gold from 50,000 tons of quartz at an estimated cost of Rs. 23·87 lakhs with an anticipated realisation of Rs. 28 12 lakhs was under consideration. In the Bageshpur Kaolin Mining and Refining Works, 5,884 tons of raw kaolin were mined out of which 2,820 tons were levigated yielding 352 tons of levigated kaolin. The improvement of the existing washing plant and the construction of another one near the mine were sanctioned to speed up and increase the yearly output of the finished products (refined Kaolin) from 400 tons to 1,500 tons, at an estimated cost of Re. 1 lakh. Special Schemes.

599. The total revenue, excluding royalty on gold, was Rs. 83,702. The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 1,14,902 (1,53,730) including Rs. 22,436 spent on machinery purchased for the work of the Department and on other items. Finance.

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLO-SIVES

(ii) Mines and Explosives

600. As in previous years, gold mining operations were carried on in the four mines in the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reefs, Oorgaum and Nundydroog. The total output of gold and silver was 131,717·550 (168,325·202) ozs., and 9,821·02 (12,143·87) ozs., respectively. The total value realised was £ 26,34,677 £25,67,254, the increase being due to the increased price of gold obtained in the market. The Companies paid a total dividend of £76,100 against (£102,542) in 1945. Out of a total demand of Rs. 13,55,790 (under royalty on gold and silver), a sum of Rs. 11,89,018 was collected. Out of a demand of Rs. 2,00,82,509 under the Duty on Gold Act, a sum of Rs. 1,71,06,454 was collected.

601. On the recommendations of the Gold Duty Relief Reviewing Committee, the grant of loans amounting to Rs. 21·13 lakhs—Rs. 6·52 lakhs to Mysore Company, Rs. 4·84 lakhs to Champion Reef Co., Rs. 3·17 lakhs to Oorgaum Co., and Rs. 6·60 lakhs to Nundydroog Co.,—was sanctioned for the year 1946. The net relief sanctioned to these companies amounted to Rs. 69,40,740.

602. The total demand under Mining Revenue (other than Gold), including geological receipts, was Rs. 41,613 (Rs. 1,28,945), of which an amount of Rs. 42,030 (Rs. 1,25,431) was collected.

Mining Labour.

603. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 20,465 (19,089). In the gold mines, 18,074 were employed. Of these, 213 were Europeans, 454 Anglo-Indians and 17,407 Indians. Ten thousand six hundred and sixty-five were employed underground and 7,409 on the surface, including 836 women. The working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year.

604. The total number of accidents was 169 (202). Of those 9 (18) were fatal and 160 (184) serious. Enquiries were instituted in all these cases. In the 9 fatal accidents, 9 were either killed or died subsequently as a result of the injuries received, giving a mortality of 0·41(1·101) per thousand persons employed. Of the fatal accidents which occurred in the Kolar Gold Field, 4 were unavoidable, 4 due to negligence, one was due to recklessness, 2 due to

rockbursts, 5 due to explosives, and two due to miscellaneous causes.

Workmen's Compensation.

605. Thirty-seven (18) claims for compensation, comprising 12 (22) fatal, and 25 permanent partial disablement arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field, and the compensation awarded under all heads amounted to Rs. 28,243 (Rs. 41,079). In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 40,056 (Rs. 23,920) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 1,46,920 (Rs. 1,86,561) in 186 (476) cases of silicosis was also paid.

Explosives.

606. Fourteen (15) licenses were granted for the possession and sale of explosives in magazines and 15 (13) licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of gunpowder and fireworks. The District Magistrates issued 890 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of smaller quantities of explosives. There were 23 (20) accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 9 (5) persons and serious injuries to 21 (19) others.

Prosecutions

607. There were 7 (4) cases of prosecution under the Mysore Explosives Act and the Rules thereunder resulting in the conviction of 8 (12) persons on whom fines ranging from annas 8 to Rs. 50 were imposed.

Petroleum.

608. Two hundred and nine (199) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules during the calendar year 1946 for the import and storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State were 5,012,044 (7,034,417) and 3,200,263 (2,324,478) gallons, respectively. In addition, 98,591 (62,371) gallons of power-alcohol, manufactured at the Mysore Sugar Factory, Mandya, were blended with straight petrol for use as motor fuel.

Carbide of Calcium.

609. Thirty-four (27) licenses for the storage of carbide of calcium were current during the year.

610. The revised Mysore Mining Rules prescribed under Sections 21 and 37 of the Mysore Mines Act (IV of 1906) were published in June 1947 and the rules came into force from 14th August 1947.

CHAPTER X—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics

611. Full-time District Health Officers were working in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Hassan, Kadur, Kolar, *Mysore and Shimoga. In the other districts, public health* work continued to be under the charge of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers. Eight Health Probationers were appointed and four Probationers were sent to Calcutta for training at the All-India School of Hygiene and Public Health. In addition to the municipal health organisations in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in the Kolar Gold Field, full-time rural health organisations under the Department were working in 88 places in the State. In these units, special intensive preventive work was undertaken in respect of diseases such as malaria, predominant in those areas.

612. The state of public health was satisfactory. There was a very low incidence of cholera and small-pox whilst plague was below its normal incidence. The total deaths recorded in the State declined from 99,768 in 1945 to 77,518 in 1946. Malaria control work under the supervision of the Department was continued.

613. Five hundred and ninety (786) deaths from cholera were reported. As a preventive measure, 40,406 anti-cholera inoculations were given.

614. The number of deaths from plague was reported to be 2,894. As a preventive, measure 2,86,828 anti-plague inoculations were given. Forty-eight places were declared as plague-infected areas and 53 *shandies* and one *jatra* were closed for varying periods. Two lakhs, eighty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight houses were fumigated in 981 villages and 44 towns and cities.

615. The death rate recorded was (10·2), the lowest in recent years. Births and deaths recorded during the

year 1945 and 1946 were as follows:—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1945 ...	1,13,385	57,916	55,469	15·1	99,768	51,134	48,634	13·3
1946 ...	1,26,540	65,878	60,662	16·7	77,518	40,923	36,595	10·2

616. The birth rate was highest (17·9) in Chitaldrug District and the lowest (12·0) in Hassan District. The highest death rate, *viz.*, 16·3, was reported from Shimoga District and the lowest (7·4) from Tumkur District. The birth rates recorded in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field were 37·3 (30·5), 31·3 (26·7) and 24·2 (21·7), respectively. The maximum mortality was among persons of sixty and over, and the minimum among those aged between 10 and 15.

617. The following table shows the recorded cases of mortality under the several heads:—

Cause of death	Number of deaths	
	1945	1946
Plague	8,016	2,894
Small-pox	864	1,772
Cholera	786	590
Malaria	34,536	22,690
Typhoid	5,423	4,771
Other fevers	13,293	10,528
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	6,799	5,873
Respiratory diseases ...	3,683	2,971
Consumption	3,602	2,661
Leprosy	665	547
Maternal deaths	1,723	1,428
Suicide	190	234
Drowning	661	599
Wounds and accidents ...	811	454
Killed by wild beasts ...	59	49
Snake-bites	175	124
Rabies	103	73
All other causes	18,336	19,260
Total ...	99,768	77,518

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618. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 9,260 (9,210).

(ii) Progress of Sanitation

Bureau of Malariology.

619. Lectures in Malariology were given to the students of the Medical College, Mysore, and the Medical School, Bangalore. In addition to the Krishnarajasagar Health Committee that was functioning, three more committees, the Sakrebyle Project Committee, the Marconahalli Committee and the Nugu Committee were constituted. The Sakrebyle Project Committee completed its work and all its recommendations were accepted by Government. Seven hundred and ninety-three gallons of pyrethrum extract were despatched from the Central Laboratory to the various health units in the State. The three colonies at Hirebhasgar, Kargal and Jog were continued and routine anti-malaria work was conducted as usual. A systematic bi-annual spleen survey of all villages within the health unit areas was arranged during the year.

Bureau of Epidemiology

620. The staff that was sanctioned in the previous year to the Bureau for anti-plague measures continued during the year. The posting of a skeleton staff of sanitary inspectors for special duty in the distress areas of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts was sanctioned. There was a marked decrease in the incidence of plague. Cyanogas fumigation was undertaken in the infected localities as a further measure of control.

621. There were 590 deaths from cholera. As a preventive measure, mass anti-cholera inoculations were undertaken in all the villages of the distress areas of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts. In addition, systematic chlorination of wells was taken up by the special staff sanctioned for the purpose.

Guineaworm Unit.

622. The Guineaworm Unit staff visited 402 villages. A total of 305 examinations was made of step wells for the presence of cyclopes and fish. One hundred and forty-three wells and nurseries were re-stocked with fish.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.

623. During the year, seventy-seven maternity homes were visited and their work was inspected. The working conditions of the women employees in industrial

establishments were examined and the establishment of creches was suggested. The nursery schools in the places visited were inspected and useful instructions were issued for the proper feeding of children and their periodical medical examination. Milk centres were started with free supply of milk to poor children in the sub-health units of Mandya, and at the Mahila Samajas of Chickballapur, Hassan and Shimoga. The entertainment of 20 stipendiary pupil midwives, on a scholarship of Rs. 15 each per month for undergoing training in midwifery was sanctioned.

Bureau of Health Education.

624. With a view to educating the people in matters of health, 29 cinema shows were organised and shown to the public. The quarterly journal, " Mysore Arogya " on health education, containing articles bearing on public health problems, was issued as usual. Weekly health bulletins were also issued regularly. A new portable cinema projector and eight films on public health were purchased from the U. S. A. Arrangements are being made to equip the Bureau with photo enlarging, photo printing and sound recording equipments. The 1945-46 batch of 41 candidates was in session for six months from the 18th February 1946. Including the candidates of the previous session, only 20 candidates were successful in the final examination held during August.

Rural Health Training Centre, Closepet.

625. The unit area was free from epidemics except for some sporadic cases of plague, which were reported from certain villages in the Closepet Taluk and in Closepet town. There was a decrease in the incidence of malaria and pneumonia when compared to that of the previous year. There was a rise in the infant and maternal mortality over that of last year due to prematurity, malnutrition and anæmia. This was partly due, to the prevailing economic conditions in the area and insanitary environmental conditions. Health education was one of the most important activities of the Centre. Talks and magic lantern shows relating to health were given and a total number of 45,735 people attended these shows.

Rural Health Unit, Mandya.

626. Two hundred and forty-five villages were included in the unit. An expansion scheme extending the activities of the Unit to all the irrigated villages in the Irwin

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Canal tract comprising of 314 villages was sanctioned. The reorganisation resulted in the formation of ten primary centres under the immediate charge of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health with the necessary staff for the purpose. Five such primary centres were grouped under one division, placed in charge of a health probationer, with headquarters at Mandya and Maddur, respectively. The Seringapatam Health Unit, which was started in August 1945, continued its activities in 66 villages with a total population of 50,661. The Bandihole Health Unit, which was started in November 1944, continued its activities in 29 villages with a population of 10,450.

Bangalore Health Unit.

627. The unit had a population of 1,47,750 living in 25,358 houses in 352 villages over an area of 252 square miles. All the villages were cyanogassed once a quarter as a routine anti-rat measure and the infected villages were cynofumigated more than four times. The unit remained free from cholera infection. The drinking water wells were chlorinated once a fortnight. Maternity services were arranged in various centres. The health staff attended to the several village improvement works. A number of schools in the unit were visited and talks on various health subjects were given.

Jog Falls Project Health Unit.

628. Bi-weekly spraying of houses was done in all the colonies of Jog Power Scheme area. Anti-malaria engineering works were undertaken by clearing of scrub jungle, thinning of forest, canalisation, filling up of pits and ponds, swamp drainage, trimming of sides of the channels and drains and removal of silt. Malaria control was also attended to. Bi-annual spleen survey was done during the months of April and October 1946. Periodical school health talks were given by the Health Officer and the sanitary inspectors to the children of the different colonies.

Aerodrome and Military Health Units.

629. Anti-malarial work was carried on by the Royal Air Force authorities and the chief work of the health units lay in maintaining the sanitation and health of the villages and prevention of epidemics in them by suitable preventive measures. Chlorination of village water sources once a fortnight and cyanogassing of every village twice a year were kept up by the staff. In the military camp health units, the removal of rank vegetation, formation of

earthen drains and construction of soak-pits were carried out. The military camp health unit villages were free from epidemics.

Other Health Units.

630. Malaria control works were continued in Maralvadi, Banavar, Taverekere, Tiptur, Kanagal, Thippagondanahalli, Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Jog, Saklespur, Koppa, Anandapuram, Sorab, Heggadadevankote, Mudigere, Mandya, Bhadravathi, Belur and other places and in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The schemes for Dugganahalli, Sowlanga and health units for Kadur District were sanctioned.

City Health Organisations

631. The campaign of weekly intensive cleaning was carried on in Bangalore City. The sanitary staff during their rounds visited several houses and wherever remediable defects were detected, notices were issued under different sections of the Municipal Act. Two thousand five hundred and ninety-seven notices were issued. Strict inspections of hotels, coffee-clubs, markets and slaughter houses were conducted and defects noticed were promptly rectified. Four thousand and sixty-three stray dogs were destroyed. The malaria mosquito control operations were continued. The activities in connection with maternity and child welfare work continued during the year. The usual spleen survey in Bangalore City was conducted in July 1946. Three hundred and ninety-nine samples of food stuffs were collected and analysed. The two milk centres, one in Purniah Choultry, Second Division, Bangalore City, and another in Bellimutt Road, Third Division, started in June 1945, continued to work.

632. In Mysore City, regular inspection was undertaken of hotels, eating houses, bakeries, soda factories, private medical shops, etc., and necessary action was taken to rectify the defects wherever noticed. Two thousand three hundred and seventy-four premises were visited by health staff in connection with the observance of the rules of sanitation. Notices were issued to 612 persons under various sections of the Municipal Act. Activities of the maternity and child welfare work were continued. A Baby Week under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society (Mysore City Branch) was held in January 1946. Two thousand two hundred and ninety three stray dogs were

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destroyed. Anti-malaria spraying was done in several mosquito breeding areas of the City. Various other measures, such as dressing up of temporary drains, cleaning vegetation in the drains and tanks, draining off stagnant waters, etc., and the stocking of larvicidal fish in various ponds to improve the sanitation of the City were undertaken.

633. As a preventive measure, 57,744 vaccinations were done in the Kolar Gold Field; of these, 4,953 were primary and 52,791 were re-vaccinations. Five maternity homes maintained by the Mining authorities were continued during the year. Routine inspections were conducted by the sanitary staff and action was taken wherever sanitary defects were noticed.

(iii) Vaccination

634. A total of 6,81,259 (2,98,652) vaccinations were performed, of which 2,00,420 (1,47,989) were primary and 4,80,939 (1,50,663) re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 1,772 (864).

(iv) Vaccine Institute

635. Due to the vigorous and prompt action taken to segregate as many cases of small-pox as possible and the sustained efforts to intensify the vaccination drive, there was a noticeable increase in the demand for vaccine lymph during the year. Fourteen lakhs nineteen thousand and two hundred doses of vaccine lymph were produced and 12,84,320 doses were issued.

(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory

636. The temporary plague section was made permanent in February 1946. A total of 14,657 specimens were examined in the bacteriological section, 2,706 in the chemical section and 245 cases with 1,295 articles in the medico-legal section. A total of 1,86,660 doses of anti-cholera vaccine,

49,330 doses of T.A.B. vaccine and 8,03,300 doses of anti-plague vaccine were prepared during the year. Seven hundred and ninety-three gallons of pyrethrum extract were also manufactured.

637. The total expenditure on public health during the year was about Rs. 97·05 lakhs.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries

638. Four hundred and nineteen medical institutions were working at the end of the calendar year 1946. Eight local fund dispensaries, two in the Kolar District, five in Chitaldrug District and one in the Kadur District, and also two municipal dispensaries, one at Mysore and the other at Kolar, were opened during the year. Four dispensaries—the Itinerant Dispensary, Hunsaghatta, Kadur District, the Subsidised Rural Dispensary, Basaral, Mandya District, the District Board Dispensary, Mandya District, and the District Board Dispensary, Mysore District—were converted into local fund dispensaries during the year. Out of the 419 institutions, 381 were classified as public, 29 as non-public, 5 as private aided and 4 as private non-aided; 67 institutions were grouped as hospitals and 352 as dispensaries; 50 institutions were considered as Women's and Children's and 369 as General; seventy-four institutions were classed as Urban and 345 as rural institutions. There was, on an average, one institution for every 70·2 square miles of area and for every 17,114 of population.

639. Due to the paucity of medical officers, 15 subsidised rural dispensaries could not function during the year. Weekly visits by the nearest sub-assistant surgeons were arranged in the case of five other dispensaries which could not work regularly.

In-patients.

640. The total number of beds available was 4,326 (4,144). The total number of the new in-patients treated was 1,03,763 (97,040). Of these, 78,033 were cured and 4,141 died. The daily average of new and old in-patients treated was 4,306·13 (3,967·13).

Out-patients.

641. The total number of out-patients treated in all hospitals and dispensaries was 68,43,637 (69,86,763). Of these, 26,72,052 were men, 15,77,334 were women and

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25,94,251 were children. The daily average attendance of both new and old out-patients was 36,990·01 (36,354·52).

Surgical Operations.

642. The total number of persons on whom surgical operations were performed was 1,11,121 (1,17,201). Of these 94,406 (99,822) were cured and 170 (201) died. The number of operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 12,972 (12,761) and 9,218 (8,910), respectively.

Midwives.

643. The number of midwives working during the year was 435. They conducted 46,705 (42,495) parturition cases.

(vii) Special Hospitals

Victoria Hospital

644. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital was 11,567 (11,172) and 84,796 (75,045) respectively. Surgical operations performed on in-patients and out-patients numbered 12,972 (12,761), resulting in the cure of 12,738 persons.

645. The number of in-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital and Children's Hospital, Bangalore, was 12,440 (11,347) and 1,499 (1,291) respectively, and that in the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Kolar, was 6,173 (5,418) and 2,513 (1,977) respectively. The number of out-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Kolar, was 35,918 (36,486), 24,090 (24,495) and 28,732, (27,283), respectively.

Ophthalmic Hospitals

646. The number of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and the Eye Department of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 3,145 (2,984) and 569 (580), respectively. The number of out-patients treated was 47,722 (46,588) and 19,424 (14,636), respectively.

Leper Asylum

647. The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore was 320 (260).

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

648. Two thousand and sixty-eight (2,154) in-patients were treated in the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field.

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

649. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there were 166 (158) beds. Of these, 100 (100) were for men and 66 (58) for women and children. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 421 (471).

650. The number of in-patients treated in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, was 932 (799). The number of out-patients treated was 5,621 (6,018).

651. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the State was Rs. 36,51,984 (Rs. 29,36,483). Of this, a sum of Rs. 8,69,350 (6,69,166) was spent on diet, Rs. 10,06,041 (Rs. 7,19,013) on medicines and other hospital necessaries and Rs 69,358 (Rs. 62,688) on bedding and clothing. Mental Hospital, Bangalore. Finance.

652. The Department received donations amounting to Rs. 4,17,125 (Rs. 2,49,000) generously offered by several philanthropic persons for providing further medical relief in the State. General.

653. In connection with famine relief work, particular attention was bestowed to medical relief in the distress areas of the Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts. Supplies of special medicines and tinned food materials were obtained from the Government of India and large stocks of these essential articles were kept in stock and distributed in areas where the need for the same was felt.

654. Twelve ambulance vans were purchased for famine relief work in the affected areas and for supply to major institutions. Action was taken for the purchase of articles of equipment and hospital requisites worth Rs. 4,65,946 from the surplus stores released by the Government of India. Most of the medical officers of the State, as were on military service, returned to civil service and were posted for work in the rural parts, especially in famine-striken areas.

655. The revision of the scales of pay of surgeons, assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons and the nursing staff was sanctioned. The construction of the General Hospital building at Tirthahalli at a cost of Rs. 1.9 lakhs was also sanctioned.

656. A number of medical buildings and extra wards were completed during the year.

657. Among the post-war development schemes in the Women's Section sanctioned during the year, were (1) the improvement of the nursing services in the State, (2) the appointment of a woman doctor in each taluk, (3) the provision of a midwife to each hobli in the State, (4) the construction of a ward of six beds for women with a labour ward, etc., in each taluk headquarter town and (5) Women's Section

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the extension of medical aid to women in Bangalore City.

658. Sanction was also accorded to the following :—

(1) Opening of a women's dispensary with a maternity ward at Arakere.

(2) Construction of a dispensary and maternity home by *Rao Saheb* T. S. Thiruvengadaswamy Mudaliar at Palace Guttahalli, Bangalore.

(3) Opening of a combined dispensary at Gundlupet,

(4) Appointment of a House Mother to the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.

(5) Appointment of additional midwives.

(6) Training of *dayees* in all district hospitals, maternity hospitals and combined dispensaries.

(7) Continuing the post of Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospitals in Mysore, on a permanent basis.

(8) Appointment of certain staff to (i) Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, (ii) Maternity Hospital, Chickmaglur and (iii) General Hospital, Mandya.

(9) Appointment of a lady Assistant Surgeon in place of the lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore,

(10) Construction of Women's Hospitals at Malleswaram, Bangalore City, Nazarbad, Mysore, and Kuderu (Chamarajanagar taluk) and

(11) Opening of women's hospitals at Kunigal and Srinivasapur.

659. The question of starting maternity hospitals at Seringapatam, T.-Narsipur and Arkalgud and combined dispensaries in certain places in the State was under consideration.

CHAPTER XI.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education

660. The year 1946-47 marked a rapid development in the several grades and aspects of education in the State. On 1st March 1947, there were 9,871 (9,372) public institutions with a total enrolment of 6,18,438 (5,63,230),

661. The following statement shows the different grades of public institutions with their strength as on 1st March 1947 :—

Kind of institutions	Number	Strength
Government ...	7,982	5,29,465
Municipal ...	46	6,849
Aided ...	1,802	76,844
Unaided ...	41	5,280
Total ..	9,871	6,18,438

662. Besides these, there were 578 (609) village private schools with a strength of 10,014 (9,668).

663. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 57·5 (53·26), the percentage for boys and girls being 80·44 (75·13) and 33·3 (30·20), respectively. On an average, there was one school for every 2·8 square miles and 686 persons.

664. The number of high schools increased from 90 to 112 and their total strength from 23,276 to 27,565. Sanction was accorded for the opening of 11 more municipal high schools at the end of the official year. Seven additional centres for the S. S. L. C. Examination were opened.

665. The number of middle schools increased from 524 with an enrolment of 80,670 to 570 with 89,754 pupils. Sanction was accorded for opening of 33 Kannada Boys' Middle Schools, 5 Kannada Girls' Middle Schools, 3 Urdu Boys' Middle Schools and one Urdu Girls' Middle School for the year 1947-48 in addition to the increase of additional sections in the existing middle schools.

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The scheme of conversion of upper primary schools into the middle schools of the new type with a view to providing middle school education in rural parts was continued, and there were 426 such schools working during the year.

666. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

Grades of Schools	Number			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. University Colleges ...	7,596	1,006	8,602	1.71	0.57	1.39
2. Oriental Colleges ...	548	8	556	0.12	0.01	0.09
3. High Schools ...	23,479	4,086	27,565	5.29	2.34	4.46
4. Middle Schools ...	71,325	18,429	89,754	16.06	10.57	14.51
5. Primary Schools ...	3,33,345	1,49,157	4,82,502	75.006	85-56	78.02
6. Special Schools ...	7,821	1,638	9,459	1.76	0.95	1.53
Total ...	4,44,114	1,74,324	6,18,438	100.00	100.00	100.00

667. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 5,87,242 (5,50,081) and the average daily attendance 4,62,422 (4,31,982) or 70.30 (79·08) per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls.

668. The scheme of expansion of primary education in the State was continued. During the year, four hundred new primary schools were opened and 400 more primary schools, at a cost of Rs. 1,01,400 recurring and Rs. 60,000 non-recurring, were sanctioned to be opened during the year 1947-48.

669. In connection with the enforcement of the scheme of compulsory attendance of enrolled children during the year, 27 additional ranges were opened. In order to provide for the effective administration and supervision of primary schools, 23 additional ranges were ordered to be opened during the year 1947-48.

670. The enrolment in the primary schools, including upper primary and new type middle schools, increased from 4,42,794 to 4,82,502, including 1,72,686 girls.

Adult Education.

671. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities. The Council conducted 4,457 literacy classes and made 79,010 persons literate. Of these, 240 classes were exclusively intended for women and 289 for Adikarnatakas, while 232 classes were conducted in Urdu; 376 new libraries were opened in the several parts of the State. The Government grant to the Council was enhanced from Rs. 3,44,000 to Rs. 4,00,000.

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Depressed Classes.

672. The number of separate schools for the education of the Depressed Class students increased from 417 to 426 and their strength from 13,990 to 14,586. Of these, 5,523 were non-Depressed Class pupils. In addition, there were 38,715 (34,415) Depressed Class students in general schools, making a total of 47,778 (43,541) Depressed Class students under instruction.

Muslim Education.

673. There were 1,174 (1,149) separate institutions for the education of Muslim students with a total enrolment of 59,465 (57,143), of whom all but 76 were Muslim students. In addition, there were 11,265 (10,010) Muslim students studying in general schools, making a total of 70,652 (67,083) Muslim students under instruction.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

674. For the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, there were six institutions with a strength of 979 (663).

675. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of institutions :—

Institutions	Number	Strength
1. New Type Middle Schools for boys including Upper Primary Schools for boys ...	366	45,797
2. Do for girls ...	60	7,517
3. Lower Primary Schools for boys ...	8,105	3,86,648
4. Do for girls ...	453	42,540
5. Middle Schools for boys ...	478	75,201
6. Do for girls ..	92	14,553
7. High Schools for boys ...	92	24,564
8 Do for girls ...	20	3,001
9. Sanskrit Schools ...	87	2,431
10. Oriental Colleges ...	5	556
11. Commercial Schools ...	27	1,745
12. Industrial Schools ...	15	408
13. Agricultural Schools ...	4	97
14. Training Institutions ...	8	688
15. Special Schools for the Handicapped.	2	125
Total ...	9,814	6,05,871

Education of Women.

676. There were 634 (594) separate institutions for girls, with a strength of 68,742 (61,900), including 3,167 (2,716) boys. The increase in the number of institutions was mainly due to the opening of girls' schools in centres where the need for separate institutions was felt as a result

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of overcrowding in boys' schools. In addition, 1,08,749 (97,364) were studying in boys' schools, making a total of 1,74,522 (1,56,548) girls under instruction.

677. The results at the S. S. L. C. Middle School and Upper Primary Examinations in respect of girl students were as follows :—

Grade of Examination	Girls		
	Examined	Passed	Percentage
S. S. L. C. ...	1,097	735	67.00
Middle School ...	2,826	1,985	70.20
Upper Primary ...	310	194	62.60

Scholarships.

678. The total amount provided for scholarships and stipends, excluding those in the University, technical and institutions under other Departments, was Rs. 2,50,436 and was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Backward Class students	1,30,500
Depressed Class students	52,510
Girl students	11,500
Muslim students	9,690
General scholarships	8,000
Special scholarships	4,460
Students in Sanskrit Colleges	11,491
Merit Scholarships	1,080
Scholarships to children of the Military Classes and to pupils belonging to Khadayatha community, Pallegar families and those studying in agricultural schools and Malnad areas ...	21,205
Total ...	2,50,436

Free studentships.

679. Out of 26,166 (20,619) pupils in high school classes on 1st January 1947, 3,452 (2,654) were awarded full-fee concessions either as recipients of scholarships or as belonging to specified communities and 2,294 (2,292) pupils were exempted from payment of half the fees as belonging to specified communities. In addition, 1,513 (1,269) free studentships and 7,462 (5,765) half-free studentships were awarded to pupils other than scholarship-holders in high schools.

680. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations :—

Examination	Number			No. declared eligible for college course
	Registered	Examined	Passed	
S. S. L. C. ...	8,619	8,444	5,633	4,064
Middle School	21,180	20,585	13,741	...
Upper Primary ...	1,713	1,546	746	...

Boy Scouts.

681. On 15th January 1947, the total strength of the various branches of the Scout movement was 36,113 (36,238). A five-year post-war plan for the development of scouting was sanctioned involving an additional grant of Rs. 12,000 every year for the five years commencing from 1947-48.

Girl Guides

682. About 60 guiders and patrol leaders received specialised training from Miss Chapple, the All-India Trainer.

Medical Inspection.

683. Medical inspection was in force in all the Government schools in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in 81 mofussil centres. The Chief Medical Inspector reported that 20 per cent of the children who were examined suffered from malnutrition.

Finance.

684. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University Education, amounted to Rs. 1,54,33,037 (Rs. 1,23,62,933). Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,02,07,798 (82,71,058) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 2,64,159 (Rs. 2,04,068) on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 7,05,375 (Rs. 6,17,482) on aided institutions, Rs. 12,45,060 (Rs. 10,02,364) on buildings, Rs. 4,43,125 (Rs. 2,53,807) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 25,67,519 (Rs. 18,76,410) on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,11,77,332 (Rs. 92,30,352) or 72.42 (74.66) per cent of the total expenditure.

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685. The amount spent on education in different grades was as follows :—

Grades of education	Direct expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure to total expenditure
University Education ...	16,39,232	10.62
Oriental Colleges ...	91,844	0.59
High School Education ...	10,86,194	7.03
Middle School Education ...	14,99,238	9.71
Primary Education ...	63,68,472	41.25
Training Schools ...	1,73,430	1.15
Technical Education ...	3,18,922	2.07
Total ...	1,11,77,332	72.42

686. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 2-2-5 (Rs. 1-11-7). Of this, a sum of Rs. 1-13-8 Rs. (1-6-7) was met from State Funds.

687. A provision of Rs. 50,000 for mid-day lunch for pupils of high, middle and primary schools was sanctioned.

688. With a view to implementing the provisions of the Elementary Education (Amendment) Act of 1944, the scheme of compulsory attendance, involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,51,536 recurring and Rs. 2,59,860 non-recurring, was sanctioned for introduction in the third set of nine selected taluks in the State from 1st September 1947.

General.

689. Under the chairmanship of Sir N. R. Sarkar of Bengal, the All-India Council for Technical Education held its meeting in Bangalore to consider the various means of promoting technical education. *Diwan Bahadur* Dr. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, K. C. S. I., the Dewan, opened the Youth Festival organised and conducted by the Education Department. It was the first of its kind in South India in which the various high schools and educational institutions in Bangalore City took part. The XX Mysore State Olympics for men and women followed the "Youth Festival" Week.

690. Sanction was accorded for the liberalisation of the rules of grant-in-aid to municipal high schools allowing maintenance grant equal to three-fourths of the net expenditure, thus bringing these high schools on a par with aided institutions with effect from July 1947.

(ii) University of Mysore

Strength, constitution and results of examinations.

691. The number of students in the University Colleges, including the Medical School, was 7,631 (7,042). There were 1,022 (939) women students in the University and, of these, 110 (86) qualified themselves for degrees.

Courses of study and scheme of examinations.

692. At the Intermediate College, Shimoga, facilities were provided for teaching Botany and Zoology. For the benefit of Licentiates in Medicine who had rendered war service, short courses of 18 months' and two years' duration were introduced in order to enable them to qualify for the M.B.B.S. Degree. As a transitory measure, candidates successful in the S.S.L.C. examination with optional subjects selected from C and D groups are permitted to join the Intermediate Arts Course till the year 1950. The Higher Educational Test of the Royal Indian Navy has been recognised as equivalent to the Mysore S.S.L.C. Examination in the case of ex-service personnel who had joined the Navy before December 1944. The Indian Army Special Certificate Examination was recognised as equivalent to the S.S.L.C. Examination.

693. The following were some of the important amendments to the University Ordinances :—

(1) The holding of the Intermediate Examination in Commerce twice a year;

(2) The award of free studentships in the Medical College and the Medical School up to a maximum of 15 per cent of the number of men students and 50 per cent of the number of women students;

(3) Students who pass the S.S.L.C. Examination with Group B were permitted to take the Arts Group in the Intermediate Course.

(4) The course of study in Organic Chemistry for the M.B.B.S. course was revised so as to enable students to complete the whole course in the first year M.B.B.S. Class, with a University Examination in the subject (Part I) of the first year M.B.B.S. Course.

(5) The specification that the Honours Degree should have been taken by the candidate before applying for admission to the Master's Degree Examination.

Publications.

694. Forty-three books and papers were published by the members of the University. The *English-Kannada* Dictionary was completed after 13 years of labour.

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Twenty-five Extension Lectures were delivered during the year. The number of books published under the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Endowment Publication was ten.

Endowments.

695. The University accepted with thanks the following endowments :—

(1) The Anbil Ramakrishna Sastrigal Prize of Rs. 1,000 to encourage higher studies in Sanskrit and Kannada.

(2) The *Rajasabhabushana* K. Chandy Scholarship for award in the B.A. Class to a student taking History and Economics as Optional subjects, the value of the endowment being Rs. 6,000.

Convocation.

696. The twenty-eighth Convocation of the University was held on the 12th October 1946 and His Highness the Chancellor presided. Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, addressed the graduates.

Military Training.

697. At Bangalore and Mysore, military training was given to selected students in the Indian Air Training Corps.

General.

698. A First Grade College, "The B. M. Srinivasiah College of Engineering," was affiliated to the University. The scales of pay of Assistant Professors and Lecturers were revised. Proposals were under consideration for the establishment of a College of Home Science for Women in Bangalore. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means for University students to take part in rural reconstruction work. Steps are being taken for the establishment of an Intermediate College at Kolar. Orders were passed regarding the reorganisation of the Oriental Library and the name of the Institute was changed to "Oriental Research Institute." With a view to increasing the number of admissions in the Medical College and to meeting the requirements of the Medical Council, proposals for staffing and construction of new buildings as well as extensions of certain buildings required for the several departments of the Medical College were under consideration They include provision for an up-to-date operation theatre and clinical lecture theatre at the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

699. The Committee appointed to draw up proposals for the establishment of a Law Faculty in the University submitted detailed courses of study and schemes of examination for Degrees in Law.

700. For the benefit of the poor students, free canteens were run in many of the colleges. The Unions of several colleges provided opportunities for developing the social life of the students and staff and were of assistance in the expansion of extra-curricular and literary activities.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors

701. In the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 11 books, one Kannada pamphlet and six manuscripts were received for consideration.

(iv) Literature

702. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 310 (213).

(v) The Mysore Government Museum

703. The number of persons who visited the Museum was 3,35,613 as against the record of 4,90,079 during the previous year.

Museum Advisory Committee.

704. The Chairman of the Museum Advisory Committee paid a number of periodical visits to the Museum to review the progress made in the rearrangement of the exhibits and issued necessary instructions for the improvement of the institution. As there was no meeting of the Committee during the year, the members of the Committee were consulted on all matters of importance arising from time to time and their advice was followed.

705. With the appointment of an artist on the staff of the institution during the latter half of the year, methods of display adopted in the galleries were improved. There was a further augmentation of the groups of manufactured products made out of Mysore minerals. The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works presented a representative collection of articles together with samples of raw materials used for manufacture in the factory.

706. In the Zoological Section, mounted specimens of a Sloth Bear and a Malabar Squirrel were purchased for the mammal gallery of the Museum. The index collection of skins of Mysore birds received from the Bombay

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Natural History Society was systematically classified into different sub-orders and families and arranged in evolutionary sequence. In the Archæological section, the pieces of Hoysala sculpture brought from Halebid were mounted on pedestals. Some pieces of sculpture from the Kedaresvara temple, Halebid, were transported to the Museum. These give an idea of the excellence of Hoysala architecture and sculpture. The staff of the Government Museum collaborated with the Department of Archæology, Mysore, and the Archæological Survey of India at the excavation of the ancient site of Brahmagiri, Molakalmuru Taluk, Chitaldrug District. Thirteen exhibits were presented from the Archæological Survey of India from their reserve collections at Peshawar for display in the Museum.

707. A bronze image of Chandramoulesvara made at the Government Brass Works, Nagamangala, was purchased. The Archæological Chemist to the Government of India offered useful suggestions regarding the restoration and preservation of specimens of sculpture, ancient weapons, etc.

708. The Museum associated itself with the activities of the India Committee of the Royal Academy Exhibition of Indian Art to be held in London during the year 1947-48. An Art Delegation of the Royal Academy, London, headed by Sir Richard Winstedt visited the Mysore State in February 1947 with a view to selecting works of art for the exhibition. The selected exhibits were mainly drawn from the Government Museum, Bangalore, the Palace Chitrasala (Jaganmohan Palace), the Mysore Archæological Department and the Hoyasalesvara temple at Halebid.

709. Systematic guide lectures to students and explanatory talks to illiterate visitors were given whenever necessary. More than 4,000 students belonging to 107 schools and colleges accompanied by 241 teachers paid study visits to the Museum.

710. Among the notable visitors to the Museum were Sir Richard Winstedt, Mr. Basil Gray of the British Museum, Mr. K. De. B. Codrington, Director, Indian Museum, who formed the Art Delegation from the Royal Academy, London. Most of the officers of the Archæological Survey of India, who were camping at Brahmagiri, Molakalmuru Taluk, in connection with the excavation of

the ancient site there, visited the museum to study the collection of ancient pottery and other antiquities.

711. The grant for the Museum for the year was Rs. 6,708.

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CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Muzrai

Muzrai Institutions.

712. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 16,189. Of these, 15,165 were temples, 81 Jain basthis, 434 Muslim institutions, 419 mutts, 8 rest houses and 9 other religious institutions. Twenty-eight (25) Mutts were under Government management.

Income and Expenditure.

713. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 22,72,647 (Rs. 22,09,079) and the income was Rs. 12,31,211 (Rs. 11,78,699). The expenditure of these institutions amounted to Rs. 9,55,586 (Rs. 11,15,130). The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 25,48,272. Grants amounting to Rs. 21,988 were sanctioned for the construction and repairs of Muzrai institutions during the year. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent from the grants under "24. Civil Works" for continuing the works of renovation of Belur and Halebid temples. Receipts from jatras and cattle-shows amounted to Rs. 88,165.

Chattram Savings Fund.

714. The Chattram Savings Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 92,862. The income and expenditure were Rs. 66,949 (Rs. 67,016) and Rs. 67,170 (Rs. 51,669), respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 92,641 (Rs. 92,862).

Prince Ghulam Mohamed Charity Fund.

715. The administration of the Prince Ghulam Mohamed Charity Fund is vested in a committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as President. The total receipts of the fund, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 8,251, of which a sum of Rs. 6,083 was spent leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,168 at the end of the year.

Grants-in-aid and Endowments.

716. An aggregate sum of Rs. 2,39,500 (Rs. 3,65,750) was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to the various institutions were continued. Government sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 for a year to the Infirm and Destitute Home at Davangere. Grants-in-aid were continued to the 11 private institutions as usual.

Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospitals.

717. The Committee for the management of the Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospitals, Mysore was reconstituted for one year from the 6th January 1947. The Committee met four times during the year. The strength of the College was 44 (58). The total number of graduates who have passed out of the College was 251 in

Ayurveda since 1914 and 70 in the Unani system of medicine since 1928. Out of 45 candidates who appeared for the several Ayurvedic and Unani Board Examinations held in May-June 1946, 40 were declared successful. In the Ayurvedic and Hospital Section, the total number of out-patients treated was 143,002, the daily average attendance being 392. Four hundred and fifty-five in-patients were admitted in the in-patient ward. In the Unani Hospital Section, the number of out-patients was 168,986, the average daily attendance being 463. In-patients were treated in the in-patient ward.

718. In April 1947, Government directed that the Ayurvedic titles and diplomas of the General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, Bengal, and those issued by the Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, be recognised on a reciprocal basis. The qualification of the Unani Superintendent of the College was raised to M. B. B. S., with high proficiency in the Unani system of medicine.

Sanskrit Colleges and Schools.

719. A sum of Rs. 1,774 (1,784), comprising of a Government grant of Rs. 1,400 supplemented by the interest on endowments and other contributions amounting to Rs. 374, was available for the distribution of scholarships to the students of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore. This institution as well as the Sanskrit College at Melkote, and the Veda Patasalas at several other localities in the State continued to work satisfactorily.

General.

720. The renovation works of Belur and Halebid temples, for which a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned, were progressing and the renovation of Sri Harihareswaraswami temple, Harihar, at a cost of Rs. 19,000 was also sanctioned. Experiments are being conducted by the Department of Geology regarding the conservation of Sri Gomateswaraswami image at Sravanabelagola. The Archæological Chemist to the Government of India, after inspecting the image, made certain suggestions for filling up the fine cracks on the image and necessary action is being taken by the Muzrai Department in consultation with the Director of Geology.

Endowments.

721. The President, Sri Digambara Mahaveera Sangha, Chickpet, Bangalore City, has donated Rs. 14,650 in favour of the Sangha for *Nityakatle* and *Hetchukatle Sevas*. Sri Sivakumaraswamigalu of Siddaganga Mutt has

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deposited Rs. 10,000 in favour of the Free Boarding Home of the Mutt.

722. Mr. G. Madappa of Kollegal Taluk has donated a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for *Sevas* at Sri Mallikarjuna Swami Temple at Mudukatore, T.-Narsipur Taluk and also for the award of scholarships to the students of the Veerasaiva community, both in and outside the State.

723. Special services were conducted as usual in all the Muzrai Institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and on the occasion of the *Namakaranam* of Princess Gayatri Devi.

(ii) Archæology

Exploration.

724. The re-organisation of the Department of Archæology was sanctioned in October 1946. Inspection and survey tours were undertaken in parts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts. Several new inscriptions were collected.

Conservation.

725. The ancient monuments and sites at Chitaldrug were inspected jointly by the Director of Archæology, the Chief Engineer, the Government Architect, and the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug. Proposals regarding the preservation of these monuments at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,000 were under consideration. Further measures in regard to the conservation of the temples at Belur and Halebid were decided upon by the Renovation Committee and work was undertaken accordingly. Arrangements were made for extensive conservation work at Halebid. Definite proposals of the Committee about the preservation of Shaji's Tomb at Hodigere near Chennagiri, Shimoga District, were under consideration.

Excavation.

726. Excavation work was conducted at the ancient sites of Brahmagiri and Chandravalli in the Chitaldrug District in collaboration with the Archæological Survey of India. A preliminary survey of the ancient site at Halebid was also made.

Historical Records and Sannads.

727. Volumes II, III and IV of the progress of special schemes sanctioned in recent years have been made ready for the press. Arrangements are being made to conduct excavations at Halebid and to prepare a topographical survey map of the ancient site. A scheme for conducting effective conservation work in the State, the question of

transferring the work of looking into all conservation from the office of the Government Architect to the Department of Archæology and another scheme for instituting an Excavation Branch in the Department were under the consideration of Government. The Department selected and packed certain exhibits illustrating the ancient sculptural wealth of Mysore to London in connection with the Royal Academy Exhibition of Indian Art, during the winter of 1947-48.

(iii) Government Press

Finances.

728. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 2,32,735 and Rs. 78,903, respectively.

Mysore Gazette.

729. The amount realised on account of subscription to the "*Mysore Gazette*" and advertisement and publication charges was Rs. 22,508.

Government Central Book Depot.

730. The publications of Government Departments, Text Books of the Education Department, the Publicity Office, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore, the Red Cross Society, etc., were stocked and sold as usual at the Book Depot. The sale of educational publications was carried out through 296 recognised book-sellers and the official publications through 38 recognised book-sellers at the district headquarters and also at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. The amount realised by the sale of books and other publications at the Depot was Rs. 2,28,480 (Rs. 1,64,444) showing an increase of Rs. 64,036.

Central Jail Press.

731. The Central Jail Press continued to work during the year. About 48 convicts received training and the attendance of convicts permitted to work in the Press averaged about 24 daily.

General.

732. The job costing system was introduced in the Government Central Press in November 1946. Liberalised leave and overtime rules and reduction of working hours of the industrial establishments were given effect in both the Presses during the year. Special arrangements have been made for imparting instruction in theory and practice of composing to stipendiary compositors in the Central Press and in the Branch Press. Necessary arrangements were also made for imparting instruction in theory and practice

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of printing for the benefit of the employees, who were desirous of improving their knowledge and appear for the Commercial Examinations of the Governments of Mysore and Madras. Instruction was imparted to the students of Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute. The number of candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examinations, 1947, with Printing and Book Binding as an additional subject was 19, of whom 16 came out successful.

Stationery Depot

733. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,36,021 (Rs. 2,35,196) and the value of additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 6,02,695 (Rs. 5,06,011) bringing the total value of stock at the end of the year to Rs. 8,38,716 (Rs. 7,41,206). The total cost of paper and stationery articles purchased during the year was Rs. 5,95,790 (Rs. 4,96,412) including casual purchases of Rs. 433 (Rs. 505) and of this, the value of purchases of articles manufactured in Mysore was Rs. 5,71,585 (Rs. 4,29,062).

734. In view of the need for economy in the use of papers and stationery, only 50 per cent of the quantities included in the standing lists were supplied to all offices. On account of the prevailing scarcity and high prices of all articles of stationery, the value of purchases made was higher than that of the previous year by Rs. 99,450. Stationery articles were continued to be supplied, free of cost, to all offices under the control of the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Bangalore. The supply of stationery articles to municipalities was continued to be made on payment. Stationery articles were supplied to 125 offices newly started by the various departments of Government.

(iv) Printing Presses and Periodicals

735. There were 265 (149) printing presses, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which 178 (104) took up job works. Twenty-five (18) newspapers and 78 (73) periodicals were in circulation. Of these newspapers, 21 (14) were in Kannada, 2 (2) in Urdu, and 2 (2) in English.

(v) Libraries

736. The total number of volumes in the Libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at the close of the year was 6,862 (6,800).

737. The Public Library at Bangalore had 934 (1,123) members on its rolls. It realised a gross income of Rs. 26,251 (Rs. 23,625) and had 24,289 (23,045) books.

738. The Public Library at Mysore had 278 (264) members on its rolls and realised an income of Rs. 10,641 (Rs. 9,457). It had 12,206 (12,015) books.

(vi) Meteorology

739. The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st July 1946 to 30th June 1947) was 429·13 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District. The smallest total for the year was 6·12 inches gauged at Turuvanur in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Hulikal in the Shimoga District where a rain-fall of 15·88 inches was recorded on the 7th August 1946.

740. There were four observatories, one of them being first-class, located at Bangalore, and three of the second-class located at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. There were seven minor Meteorological Stations for taking readings of temperature, besides four other Stations in the State for collecting data relating to temperature, humidity and rainfall. Monthly humidity statements were furnished to the Department of Public Health for the study of occurrence of epidemics in the State. The Meteorological Office at Poona was regularly kept informed by telegram of the local weather conditions, both surface and upper air, for publication of weather reports and for use in weather forecasts for purposes of agriculture and aviation. Reports were also despatched daily, as usual, to Poona, Madras and a number of other forecasting centres. Upper Air data were daily supplied to the R. A. F. Meteorological Office at Yelahanka and to the Government of India Meteorological Office at Bangalore. In compliance with a request from the Weather Office, Poona, 41 sets of special storm observations were telegraphed to Poona from the Bangalore Observatory. The number of similar messages transmitted

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from the Observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug were 79, 20 and 12 sets, respectively.

Rain gauge Stations.

741. The number of rain gauge Stations was 259, the same as in the last year. The rain recording work in all the rain gauge Stations continued to be satisfactory.

Expenditure.

742. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 19,722 (Rs. 18,043).

(vii) Horticulture and Public Gardens

743. The Department of Horticulture continued its activities connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value, as in the previous year. The Railway Gardens at Mysore and Bangalore, which were hitherto in charge of the Railway Department, were transferred to the Horticultural Department. Various new plants, which were imported into the State from other parts of India and outside, were introduced in the botanical gardens. The question of the development of horticulture in all the districts of the State was under the consideration of Government.

Horticultural Society.

744. The Mysore Horticultural Society maintained its popularity among the garden-loving public with the co-operation of the Gardens Department. Its membership increased from 228 to 244. The Summer Horticultural Show was not held during the year due to unfavourable conditions but the Winter Show was held on the 1st and 2nd February 1947. The Society served as a means of spreading horticultural knowledge among the people. Necessary advice and help were given to several members.

Parks and Gardens.

745. The Lal-bagh and the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, continued to be popular as places of public resort and botanical gardens of scientific interest. From the point of view of ornamental gardening at the Lal-bagh, the "carpet bed" laid out in the centre of the topiary garden with the Mysore Coat of Arms and planted with varieties of *Alternanthera* attracted attention. All the important horticultural plants were propagated in sufficient numbers. Among the improvements effected in the Lal-bagh were :—

1. The ornamental parapet wall in the Bandstand garden, which had fallen off, was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

2. The acquisition of the area between Krumbiegel Road and the existing western boundary of Lal-bagh at a cost of Rs. 75,000.

3. An estimate for rectifying the defective lighting arrangements due to deterioration of cables in and around the Glass House was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 12,365.

746. All the parks and gardens at Mysore, Seringapatam and Krishnarajasagar were maintained in good condition as in the previous year.

Vegetable Farms.

747. The four vegetable farms, two at Bangalore, one at Maddur and the other at Mandya were retransferred to the control of the Horticultural Department from the Department of Agriculture on 11th January 1947. The two sewage farms at Bangalore were mainly set apart for the production of European vegetables and grass for which there was great demand. The total quantity of vegetables grown and sold to the public was 144,557 lbs. The total quantity of grass grown and supplied to the public was 2,261,896 lbs. In the two farms at Maddur and Mandya, in addition to the cultivation of Indian and some of the Foreign vegetables, due importance was given to the raising of genuine seeds of indigenous vegetables for distribution among the villagers all over the State. The total quantity of vegetables grown and supplied to the public was 172,448 lbs. A large number of persons visited the farms and obtained information on the growing of vegetables and fodders.

Nandi Hill Station.

748. The Nandi Hill Station continued to be popular as one of the important health resorts in South India and attracted 7,653 (4,477) visitors. During the season, a dispensary, sub-post office, police out-post and an Ayurvedic Vaidyasala were opened. The vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels were maintained throughout the year. The conveniences and comforts of the visitors were well looked after.

Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station.

749. The Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station is becoming more and more popular, being one of the finest hill stations in South India, the number of visitors to the Station being 290 (194). Several improvements were effected for the convenience of the visitors. Both the vegetarian and non-vegetarian messes were maintained for the convenience of visitors.

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Vegetable Production Scheme.

750. Due to unusually heavy rains, vegetable crops suffered considerably in the four farms, two at Bangalore, one at Maddur and another at Mandya, respectively. The total value of vegetable seeds sold to the public was Rs. 869. One hundred and fifty cwts. of artificial manure were supplied at concession rates to the vegetable growers through the Agricultural Department. Thirty-seven thousand railway maunds of seed potatoes, at a cost of Rs. 5,32,363, were imported into the State for distribution among the *bonafide* growers at rates fixed by the Department.

751. The opening of a Fig Demonstration Farm at a total cost of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned during the year.

(viii) Stores Purchase Committee

752. The total value of stores, the purchase of which was arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 157,10,335 (163,44,914). The value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries was Rs. 49,02,922 (1,08,92,367) and the value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 108,97,413 (54,52,547). A noticeable feature was the increased volume of orders placed with Indian firms as compared with foreign firms in the past year.

753. The prices of all commodities continued to be high during the year due to speculative tendency of the trade. The Mysore State Railway continued to draw their requirements through the Indian Railway Board as in the previous year. No orders of magnitude were, therefore, placed through the Stores Purchase Committee either with firms abroad or in India for any machinery required for the Mysore State Railway during the year. The services of the various Branches of the Supply Department of the Government of India were continued to be utilised in the matter of obtaining Import Licenses and Railway Priorities, as in the previous year. Open orders for controlled materials had to be placed with the Government of India. In the case of several orders for electrical equipment, the prices quoted by the firms and accepted by the Stores Purchase Committee are only tentative, the actual prices payable being those ruling on the date of shipment.

754. Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, our Consulting Engineers and Buying Agents in London, continued to inspect the railway materials on behalf of the Stores Purchase Committee. Messrs. Merry and McLellan, London, inspected the electrical materials ordered in England on behalf of the Jog Power Scheme.

755. The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase organisation, including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid towards the Trade Commissioner's Office in London, the expenditure on Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton and salaries, establishment and contingencies of the Stores Purchase Committee, amounted to Rs. 27,826 which works out to an incidence of 0·11 per cent as against 0·20 per cent during the previous year.

(ix) Recruitment to Public Service

756. Out of 33,879 appointments in the subordinate superior services of State, 12,962 were held by Brahmins and 20,917 by members of Backward Communities, giving a percentage of 38·23 and 61·77, respectively. Approved lists of candidates for recruitment to the non-technical ministerial and executive subordinate superior services of Government were issued by inviting applications from qualified candidates. Apart from these, 1,334 vacancies which occurred in other kinds and classes of appointments were advertised individually and dealt with. The dearth of qualified candidates belonging to Backward Communities for special vacancies in classes I and II in the several units continued to exist. However, candidates possessing lower qualifications were appointed in special vacancies, *i.e.*, S.S.L.C.'s in Class I and S.S.L.C. Course candidates in Class II for urgent conduct of work under the special orders of Government. Even in the case of teachers in middle schools, the Unit Officers were permitted to appoint Backward Community candidates possessing High School second year Course qualification as a temporary measure. The rules of recruitment were made applicable in the case of appointments in the Government Industrial Concerns and Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

(x) Anti-Corruption Measures

757. The work of the Anti-Corruption Measures Branch commenced from March 1947. During the year under report, 32 complaints of corruption and bribery were received. Final orders in 3 cases involving 9 persons were passed. In 17 cases involving 25 persons, 2 were under suspension and 2 were granted compulsory leave pending final orders. Of the remaining 12 cases, enquiries were not made as the allegations were vague.

BANGALORE,
28th April 1948.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1946-47.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	1,80,57	1,30,99	2,89,00	3,00,25
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,09,00	118,22	95,58	1,19,77
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Khayamgutta	5,25	5,40	4,73	5,49
3. Miscellaneous	15,16	15,54	14,96	18,11
4. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,17*	*4,16*	*4,25*	*4,31*
Total ...	1,26,24	1,35,00	1,11,02	1,39,06
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	13,00	10,44	8,75	13,37
2. Other Leases	58	58	67	82
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	6	16	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*1*	...
Total ...	13,63	11,17	9,41	14,19
A 2. Duty on Gold	60,00	60,00	71,72	1,33,57
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	21,65	26,66	38,77	51,83
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agencies.	31,61	30,53	41,77	41,98
3. Forest Industries	51	50	53	43
4. Miscellaneous	82	81	1,50	1,06
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	*3*
Total ...	54,58	58,49	82,57	95,27
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	68,82	59,00	74,15	81,58
2. Toddy	92,74	90,00	93,37	89,90
3. Ganja and Majum	10,35	10,10	10,10	10,29
4. Opium	1,60	1,50	1,60	1,45
5. Other Receipts	7,10	4,30	6,52	7,05
6. Deduct—Refunds	*61*	*200*	*2,23*	*3,12*
Total ...	1,80,00	1,62,90	1,83,51	187,15
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	15,09	17,36	18,98	21,30
2. Court Fee Stamps	9,92	10,70	11,22	11,43
3. Stamped Papers for Copies... ...	1,00	1,03	1,04	1,07
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	64	2,07	1,99	1,35
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	60	79	1,02	1,10

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	13	24	25	23
7. Deduct—Refunds	*1,28*	*1,20*	*1,22*	*223*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment-Tax Stamps.	*56*	*1,81*	*1,74*	*118*
Total ...	25,54	29,18	31,54	33,07
D 1. Income-Tax—				
1. Income-Tax	76,26	60,32	73,11	85,35
2. Super-Tax	45,16	43,67	51,83	46,59
3. Excess profits-tax	40,00	20,00	15,41	36,08
4. Deduct—Refunds	*7,80*	*21,55*	*10,82*	*15,52*
Total ...	1,53,62	1,02,44	1,29,53	1,52,50
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	16	19	35	31
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	12	18	21	17
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	1,25	2,23	1,86	2,60
4. Miscellaneous	10	15	2,04	1,35
5 Deduect—Refunds	*30*	*75*	*1,34*	*1,94*
Total ...	1,33	2.00	3,12	2,49
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts –				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	63,27	62,02	60 93	74,62
2. Registration	5,15	5,50	6,47	7,03
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	38	44	95	42
4. Pensions and Allowances	1,11	1,10	98	97
5. Stationery and Printing	37	43	69	62
6. Miscellaneous	21,93	15,15	22,52	23,73
7. Jails	1	2	4	3
8. Police	13	30	54	69
9. Medical	2,37	2,52	2,43	3,06
10. Public Health	34	42	63	62
11. Education	4,22	4,94	4,80	5,41
12. Army	31	35	1,10	66
Total ...	99,59	93,19	1,02,08	1,17,86
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ...	54,46	63,69	55,54	66,61
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances...	52	63	44	39
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	54	47	60	54
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	42,03	49,78	58,10	58,91
(iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital...	27	...	...	...
(v) Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*2*	*1*
Total (2) ...	43,35	50,87	59,12	59,83

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47
3. Civil Works	1,61	1,71	2,63	2,44
4. Agriculture, Veterinary & Horticulture	74	91	98	1,77
5. Industries and Commerce	90	94	1,91	2,35
Total (G) ...	1,01,06	1,18,12	1,20,18	1,33,00
H. Commercial Services—				
1 Railways (Revenue Account) ...	40,79	41,53	57,87	66,71
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	5,38	4,24	3,02	4,01
3. Hydro-Electric Works ...	57,07	68,52	63,30	74,26
4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits	...	6,50	11,46	10,27
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	1,05	94	1,06	75
6. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	5,40	9,86	9,72	7,69
7. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	2,42	3,21	1,16	4,97
Total ...	1,12,11	1,34,80	1,47,59	1,68,66
Total Service Head Receipts ...	9,26,70	9,07,29	9,92,27	11,76,82
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area...	7,94	7,98	4,71	3,95
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	2	—14,23	—32	—14,27
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.	...	...	...	...
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	...	...
I. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	...	3,61,05	...	...
2. Debt	...	...	...	5,08,62
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	31,50	33,50	36,92	32,63
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	11,00	...	12,59	...
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	4,90	4,90	6,77	9,47
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	1,76,05	...	3,12,83	1,58,25
5. Local and Other Funds	20,20	25,11	44,80	67,95
6. Deposits	51,00	32,00	37,12	..
7. Advances	5,00	...	...	2,11,83
8. Suspense Accounts	...	15,00	75,05	...
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	...	8,04
10. Loans	...	...	1,31	...
11. Remittances	...	...	...	1,08,96
12. Miscellaneous	...	..	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	2,99,65	4,71,56	5,27,39	11,05,75
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	12,34,31	13,72,60	15,24,05	22,72,25
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	14,14,88	15,03,59	18,13,05	25,72,50

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government ...	19,37	19,37	19,37	19,37
Total ...	19,37	19,37	19,37	19.37
B. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	32,38	32,36	31,90	33,47
2. Forest	19,74	19,71	20,45	19,48
3. Excise	4,65	4,47	4,81	4,72
4. Income-Tax	67	1,37	83	1,28
5. Miscellaneous Taxes	1,62	1,59	1,08	1,14
6. Stamps	1,39	1,58	1,27	1,06
7. Registration	1,91	2,01	1,90	1,92
Total ...	62,36	63,09	62,24	63,07
C. Administration.—				
1. Civil List	23,00	23,00	23,00	26,00
2. General Administration ...	20,38	23,92	24,23	34,65
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	2,18	1,71	2,35	1,91
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	6,68	5,39	5,64	5,34
5. Miscellaneous	2,12	2,27	22,64	2,56
6. Courts of Law	12,65	12,74	12,34	13,00
7. Jails	3,34	3,40	2,45	4,42
8. Police	24,19	29,35	24,16	35,44
9. Army	28,90	32,92	28,95	32,13
Total ...	1,23,44	1,34,70	1,45,76	1,55,45
D. Public Instruction	1,11,43	1,22,30	1,03,07	1,30,84
E. Medical charges	29,56	35,25	28,72	32,94
F. Religious charges.	3,67	3,79	3,51	4,56
G. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	39,40	38,51	33,28	40,37
2. Civil Works	36,95	30,77	23,99	23,49
3. Communications	40,97	31,31	36,50	33,42
Total G. ...	1,17,32	1,00,59	93,77	1,02,28
H. Pensions	31,35	35,10	33,20	37,96
I. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	2,65	2,84	2,73	2,75
2. Sinking Fund	18,78	18,78	18,78	18,78
3. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	64,47	65,47	64,09	73,39
4. Public Health	8,36	9,12	7,86	7,09
5. Economic Conference	59	66	85	74
6. Agriculture	8,11	7,10	6,81	7,79
7. Veterinary	7,84	12,26	5,82	6,93
8. Horticulture	2,40	2,95	2,09	2'51
9. Sericulture	4,12	3,21	2,67	2,77
10. Industries and Commerce ...	4,32	6,44	3,99	5,13
11. Co-operative Societies ...	2,05	2,20	1,89	2,10
12. Famine Relief	...	...	12,50	...
13. Grants for Public Improvements ...	36,27	64,43	31,38	52,14
14. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	11	14	7	20

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47
15. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure ...	10	10	...	...
16. Contribution to the Government of India from Excise Duty on Sugar. ...	...	...	...	...
17. Expenditure connected with the War, 1939	1,58,07	1,64,50	1,61,95	3,47,28
18. Contributions to Funds ...	1,7[illegible]31	91,22	2,35,61	1,60,91
19. Extraordinary Expenditure...	4	2	4	2
20. *Deduct*—Expenditure met from Funds	*69,85*	*60,32*	*58,46*	*62,09*
Total ...	4,19,74	3,91,12	5,00,67	6,28,44
J. Commercial Services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	34,0[illegible]	46,26	9,86	8,71
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	15,95	14,22	12,44	9,55
3. Hydro-Electric Works... ...	1,40,78	2,84,26	1,14,73	1,10,75
4. Irrigation Works not met from Rev.	...	15,00	...	6,52
5. Industrial and Other Works ...	19,86	37,65	15,59	22,20
6. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	12,50	37,50	2,37	2,71
Total ...	2,23,18	4,34,89	1,54,99	1,60,44
K. Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue.	...	...	—1,37,68	1,29,80
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	11,41,42	13,40,20	10.07,62	14,65,15
L. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	97,72	...	4,35,21	7,31,57
2. Debt	...	...	23	...
3 Unfunded Debt.—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ..	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	22,00	...	47,66
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	14,11	...	...
5. Local and Other Funds ..	...	...	...	...
6. Deposits	...	...	...	7,79
7. Advances	[illegible]2,51	3,40	6,13	...
8. Suspense Account	...	...	...	22,58
9. Departmental Balances ...	...	...	4,88	...
10. Loans	5,63	12,94	...	18,08
11. Remittances	...	...	58,73	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	1,05,87	52,45	5,05,18	8,27,68
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads...	12,47,29	13,92,65	15,12,80	22,92,83
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,67,59	1,10,94	3,00,25	2,79,67
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	14,14,88	15,03,59	18,13,05	25,72,50

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1946-47.

Heads	Demand			Collections*	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	13,13 378	1,11,89,147	1,25,02,525	1,15,89,468	1,70,768	7,42,289
2. Quit Rent	1,33,507	5,51,548	6,85,055	5,74,588	2,926	1,07,541
3. Miscellaneous	5,19,285	19,60,435	24,79,770	19,27,325	67,624	4,84,821
Total ...	19,66,170	1,37.01,180	1,56,67,350	1:40,91,381	2,41,318	13,34,651
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	51,82,837	51,82,837	51,82,837	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	8,29,227	45,00,224	53,29,451	42,35,075	62,773	10,31,603
3. Forest Industries	1,29,107	6,13,475	7,42,582	5:17,764	...	2,24,818
4. Miscellaneous	99,988	1,04,656	2,04,644	1,06,352	1,120	97,172
Total ...	10,58,322	1,04,01,192	1,14,59,514	1,00,42,028	63,893	13,53,593
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	36,554	89,57,836	89,94,390	89,59,184	76	35,130
2. Toddy	99,836	1,01,41,404	1,02,41,240	1,02,16.817	748	24,175
3. Ganja and Majum	2,860	11,02,867	11.05,727	11,02,042	52	3,633
4. Opium	13,867	1,43,813	1,57,710	1,43,719	11,749	2,242
5. Other Receipts	1,374	2,34,555	2,35,929	2,34,390	222	1,317
6 Deduct—Refunds, etc.	..	3,12,288	3,12,288	3,12,288	...	...
Total ...	1,54,491	2,02,68,217	2.04,22,708	2,03,43,364	12,847	66,497

4. Income-Tax—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Income-Tax	23,54,114	73,97,588	97,51,702	79,52,590	94	17,99,018
2. Super-Tax	17,25,307	47,50,515	64,75,822	54,74,147	...	10,01,675
3. Excess Profits Tax	16,25,315	80,24,126	96,49,441	87,08,863	...	9,40,578
Total ...	**57,04,736**	**2,01,72,229**	**2,58,76,965**	**2,21,35,600**	**94**	**37,41,271**

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The arrears of Rs. 25,30,405 under Income-Tax Rs. 17,71,880 under Super-Tax and Rs. 18,32,481 under Excess Profits Tax which stood at the end of the year 1945-46 were reduced to Rs. 23,54,114, Rs. 17,25,307 and Rs 16,25,315, respectively, as a result of appeal, revision, etc.

(2) Refunds to the extent of Rs. 10,25,198 under Income-Tax, Rs. 3,11,089 uder Super-Tax and Rs. 46,517 under Excess Profits-Tax were made during the year, under report and the current demand is shown after deducting the amount refunded.

(3) Excess collection of Rs. 46,302 under Income-Tax and Super-Tax is not included in the Statement. The net collection which includes excess collection is Rs. 2,24,81,902.

N*

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1946-47 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Head	Outlay in 1946-47	Total
	Rs	Rs.
23. Irrigation—		
1 Original Works—Major	23,69,994	
2 Original Works—Minor	1,18,079	
3 Restoration of Minor Tanks	5,60,913	
3-A Improvements to Minor Tanks	45,233	
4 Repairs	2,13,587	
5 Establishment	4,17,959	
6 Tools and Plant	16,302	
7 Suspense	—5,242	
Total—23 Irrigation ...		37,36,825
24. Civil Works—		
1 Original Works—		
Civil Buildings	18,10,469	
Travellers' Bungalows	39,217	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	96,511	
Deduct—Contributions	2,846	
Total—Original Works ...		19,43,351
2 Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	3,32,441	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,905	
Loss on Stock	23	
Travellers' Bungalows	44,540	
Hill Stations	25,845	
Deduct—Contributions	9,033	
Total—Repairs ...		3,99,721
Establishment	1,91,865	
Tools and Plant	5,816	
Suspense	—56,731	
Total—24 Civil Works ...		24,84,022
24-A. Communications—		
Original Works—		
Roads	12,85,092	
Bridges	2,97,595	
Repairs—Roads	28,57,589	
Bridges	13,993	
Deduct—Contributions	14,80,801	
Total—Repairs ...		13,90,781
Total—Original Works and Repairs	29,73,468	
Establishment	2,75,729	
Tools and Plant	92,968	
Deduct—Amount transferred to 32-B	...	
Total—24-A. Communications ...		33,42,165
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—		
Original Works	4,04,957	
Repairs	54,470	
Establishment	65,247	
Tools and Plant	1,584	
Total—11 (A) Buildings ...		5,26,258

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Head	Outlay in 1945-46	Total
	Rs.	Rs
Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute ...	84,908	
Total ...		84,908
27. Agriculture—		
Civil Veterinary charges, Buildings and Repairs ...	11,226	
Sericultural Buildings	...	
Total—27 ..		11,226
30. Grants for Public Improvements—		
Bangalore City Improvement—		
Improvements of water supply in Towns ..	21,089	
Improvements of Towns and Minor Municipalities ...	1,12,202	
Charges of Well-Boring Section	41,756	
Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board ...	8,11,994	
Begger Relief Scheme	21,826	
Mysore City Improvement	9,89,763	
Total—30 ...		20,68,580
31. Army—11 Military Works—		
Original Works	2,80,525	
Repairs	47,272	
Establishment	30,642	
Tools and Plant	389	
Total—31 ...		3,58,828
32-B. Expenditure in connection with War, 1939—		
Department of Food Supplies Lorry Sheds ...	3,527	
Total 32-B ...		3,527
38. Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works—		
Works and Repairs	8,84,275	
Establishment	90,761	
Tools and Plant	—48	
Suspense	—19,698	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account		
Total—38 ...		9,55,290
38. Famine Relief	2,15,217	
Total ...		2,15,217
39. Industrial Works—		
15. Chamarajasagara Water Works	15,69,191	
Total ...		15,69,191
XXV. K. R. S. Works--Revenue Account—		
Works	3,76,586	
Establishment	1,68,421	
Total XXV K. R. S. Revenue Account ...		5,45,007
XXVIII. K. G. F. Water Works—		
Works	70,180	
Establishment	21,855	
Total—K. G. F. Water Works ..		92,035
XXX. Chamarajasagara Water Works-Revenue Account-		
Works	10,07,198	
Establishment	69,993	
Tools and Plant	15,742	
Total XXX—Chamarajasagara Revenue Account ...		10,92,933
Total—Service Heads ...		1,70,86,012

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Heads	Outlay in 1945-46	Total
Debt Heads	Rs.	Rs.
23 (a) Objection Book Advances—		
Original works	24,943	
Repairs	6,45,537	
Establishment	37,010	
Tools and Plant	1,234	
Total—23 (a) O. B. A. ...		70,08,724
V Local and Other Funds—Irrigation Cess Funds—		
Repairs	7,67,659	
Establishment	90,397	
Tools and Plant	3,600	
Total ...		8,61,656
Railway Cess Funds—		
Original Works	3,06,518	
Repairs		
Establishment	35,110	
Tools and Plant	1,050	
Total ...		3,42,678
24 (e) Charges by P. W. Officers for earthwork to tanks recoverable from raiyats	61,499	
Total ...		61,499
X Loans—		
27 (a) Loans to Local Bodies ...	2,70,158	
30 (b) Loans for Restoration of Tanks ..	44,482	
Total—X Loans ...		3,14,640
Mysore University Funds—		
Original Works and Repairs	2,60,620	
Establishment	24,076	
Tools and Plant	183	
Total ...		2,84,879
Deposits Contribution Works—Original—		
Civil Buildings	2,87,038	
Communications	...	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	
Irrigation Works ...	...	
Total—Original ...		2,87,383
Repairs		
Civil Buildings	31,682	
Communications	...	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	
Irrigation Works	...	
Total—Repairs ...		31,682
Establishment	30,340	
Tools and Plant	1,161	
Total—Contribution Works ...		3,49,266
nter-Village Road Funds	7,20,868	
K.G.F.—Depreciation Funds	39,375	
Chamarajasagara Depreciation Funds	24,286	
Advance for layout of extensions ...	973	
Excavating and opening of hikkals	1,137	
Total ...		...
Total Debt Heads ...		37,09,981

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State during the year 1946-47.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1946	Receipts during		Total for 1946-47	Expenditure during		Closing balance on 30th June 1947
			1945-46	1946-47		1945-46	1946-47	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore City Municipality ...	14,04,621 0 0	26,50,241 0 0	50,33,196 0 0	90,88,058 0 0	32,82,020 0 0	42,79,206 0 0	15,26,832 0 0
2	Mysore City Municipality ...	69,356 0 0	15,27,451 0 0	21,65,748 0 0	22,35,104 0 0	16,98,454 0 0	16,57,773 0 0	5,77,331 0 0
3	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Bangalore District.	1,50,053 0 0	6,42,897 0 0	6,66,238 0 0	8,16,291 0 0	4,79,187 0 0	6,33,106 0 0	1,83,185 0 0
4	Town and Minor Municipalities in Kolar District.	1,25,029 0 0	3,77,209 0 0	4,65,480 0 0	5,90,509 0 0	3,72,566 0 0	4,09,013 0 0	1,81,496 0 0
5	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Tumkur District.	1,21,926 1 1	4,23,607 0 0	8,61,125 5 0	9,83,051 0 0	4,44,242 8 9	6,28,660 12 1	3,54,390 10 0
6	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mysore District.	2,15,808 0 0	4,78,107 0 0	4,46,283 0 0	6,62,091 0 0	3,84,626 0 0	4,95,167 0 0	1,66,924 0 0
7	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mandya District.	91,252 0 0	2,49,424 9 4	4,32,626 3 6	5,23,878 4 7	2,54,332 8 3	3,33,164 11 3	1,91,713 9 4
8	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Shimoga District.	1,66,263 0 0	7,13,738 0 0	5,23,070 0 0	8,80,001 0 0	6,96,826 0 0	5,57,276 0 0	1,83,175 0 0
9	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Hassan District.	1,13,751 0 0	4,29,949 0 0	5 26,166 0 0	6,39,917 0 0	4,50,744 0 0	4,97,520 0 0	1,42,397 5 0
10	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kadur District.	1,89,261 9 0	3,83,564 0 0	3,61,031 0 0	5,50,292 0 0	3,12,562 0 0	3,45,088 0 0	2,05,204 0 0
11	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Chitaldrug District.	97,615 0 0	7,27,964 0 0	12,17,159 0 0	13,14,774 0 0	7,84,408 0 0	12,16,878 0 0	97,896 0 0

APPENDI

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases dispose

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, C. P. C. at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police		Arrested by the Police during th year	
			P. M.	P. P.	Arrested	Appro-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	1	...	...	..
	CLASS I.	Offence against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136 and 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	4	...	2	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	1
6	469-A to 482-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	18	...	28	1
9	148 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	424	27	1,047	37
10	140, 170 and 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	3	...
		Total ...	447	27	1,080	39
	CLASS II.	Serious offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303 and 306 ...	Murder	136	...	266	22
12	307, ...	Attempts at murder	13	...	7	...
13	304 308 ..	Culpable homicide	12	...	15	3
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	...	4	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences	..	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	4	...	8	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	5	...	29	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	102	5	223	28
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	...	8	...
20	327, 333, 332, and 324 ...	Hurt	261	...	771	62
		Total ...	538	5	1,331	116
		Carried over ...	...	...	...	...
		Brought forward ...	538	5	1,331	116
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	34	1	60	3
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	...	13	...
22 (a)	353 ...	Criminal force to public servants .	41	...	93	3
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	52	1	103	14
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	29	...	56	1
		Total ...	695	7	1,656	137

IV.

of, number of persons arrested and awaited trial during the years 1946-47.

Released under Section 191 of C. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year					Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year		Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			Remarks
					Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Otherwise disposed off	No. evading arrest	With Magistrate	With Police	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	. .	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	
87	7	...	194	448	61	60	3	...	...	675	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	
87	7	...	216	467	61	60	3	...	12	692	. .	...	...	...	
...	5	...	43	203	...	1	7	5	3	161	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	2	2	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	15	7	...	1	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	..	
11	17	..	22	142	28	7	2	...	...	124	5	...	...	...	
1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
14	16	...	42	519	124	12	1	...	...	334	32	...	...	...	
29	38	...	144	798	152	23	11	5	4	654	37	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
89	28	...	144	197	152	23	11	5	4	654	37	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12	40	..	...	...	...	...	41	5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	10	59	...	5	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	18	84	1	8	...	...	...	52	4	...	...	...	
..	...	. .	23	27	...	3	...	1	1	31	1	...	...	...	
32	39	...	210	1,112	153	39	11	6	5	846	47	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under sec. 170, C.P.C. at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police		Arrested by the Police during the year	
			P. M.	P. P.	Arrested	Appeared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward ...				
	CLASS III.	Serious offences against person and property or against property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	24	...	142	25
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ..	Robbery	30	3	95	2
27	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	24	...	60	10
28	428, 429 ...	Michief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	20	...	33	1
29	454, 455, 457, to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	352	4	1,128	22
29	(a)	Attempts	6	...	16	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	456	7	1,471	60
	CLASS IV.	Minor offences against the person.				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	72	2	90	1
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	8	...	104	...
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	80	2	194	1
	CLASS V.	Minor offences against property				
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	163	...	618	9
		Theft ... ordinary ...	761	3	2,362	111
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	79	9	175	4
36	411 to 414 ...	Reciving stolen property ...	5	...	15	...
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating	39	4	107	3
38	447, 448, 453, 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	168	...	284	34
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	3	...	20	...
		Total ...	1,218	16	3,561	161
		Total of Class I to V ...	2,896	59	7,965	398
	CLASS VI.	Other offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion ...	34	...	3	...
40	(a)	D. I. R.	1,814	...	4,994	350
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	31	...	186	19
		41. R. Army Act	10	...	49	13
		" B. C. T. Act	17	2	100	...
		,, C. Security Sections ...	83	...	288	120
		,, D. Miscellaneous	43	...	327	12
42	... ...	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,179	...	4,440	12,598
		Total ...	3,211	2	10,390	13,112
		Grand Total ...	6,107	61	18,355	13,510

IV—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaited trial during the year 1946-47.

Released under Section 199 of C. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year					Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year		Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases		
					Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Otherwise disposed off	No. evading arrest	With Magistrate	With Police	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26	...	...	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	..
6	...	...	13	78	...	...	...	1	2	32	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	1	49	3	5	...	...	1	36	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	7	25	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	..
47	2	...	670	406	4	9	1	5	4	358	4	...	...	..
...	...	...	10	6	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
79	2	...	704	649	7	15	2	6	7	529	4	...	...	.
14	...	...	4	93	10	5	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	.
1	...	...	26	56	1	1	..	...	...	27	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
15	...	...	30	149	11	6	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	.
4	2	...	307	248	...	7	...	2	...	211	9	...	...	
50	1	...	1,681	713	1	69	1	1	6	705	15	...	...	
2	...	...	96	74	...	14	3	1	3	74	3	...	...	
...	...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
3	...	...	42	38	1	...	...	1	1	68	...	...	...	
...	...	...	30	218	51	11	1	...	...	152	3	...	...	
...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
59	3	...	2,169	1,311	53	101	5	5	10	1,220	30	...	...	
272	51	...	3,329	3,688	285	221	21	17	34	3,353	81	...	...	
...	...	...	20	15	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	
15	...	...	4,017	954	...	419	2	5	14	1,678	68	...	...	
2	...	...	162	48	...	10	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	
...	...	...	46	18	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	89	3	...	...	...	...	8	25	2	...	...	
2	...	...	82	92	...	4	...	3	...	308	...	..	...	
19	10	...	173	60	2	...	...	39	2	77	2	...	...	
1	4	...	16,042	471	...	630	6	3	79	1,154	6	...	...	
39	14	...	20,631	1,661	2	969	8	50	103	3,263	78	...	...	
311	65	...	23,960	5,349	287	1,190	29	67	137	6,616	159	...	...	

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Civil Work—Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1946-47.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Re-filed and remanded		Total		Disposed of during 1946-47		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	7,370	7,774	15,591	15,679	391	881	23,852	24,634	16,078	16,972	7,774	7,662
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,098	1,328	3,550	3,839	173	150	4,821	5,317	3,493	4,171	1,328	1,146
District Courts .	177	163	124	131	9	12	310	306	147	138	163	168
Grand Total ...	8,645	9,265	19,265	19,949	1,073	1,043	28,983	30,257	19,718	21,281	9,265	8,976

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	32,59,551 13 8 2	2,725	11,828	1,426	6,771	6,002	1,179	767	...	1,260	5,587	4,242	1,381	5,762	31,67,590 10 0	169·2
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	22,09,953 12 8	141	3,546	152	1,826	1,577	4	319	104	9	1,777	1,051	271	1,072	15,79,996 9 5	95·2
District Courts ..	29,09,699 6 1	49	49	33	...	..	2	13	111	5	2	22	17	97	33,99,144 13 3	508·8
Grand Total ...	83,79,205 0 5	2,915	15,423	1,611	8,597	7,579	1,185	1,099	215	1,274	7,366	5,315	1,669	6,931	81,46,702 0 8	156·9

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1946-47.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	85,076	3,42,38,738 8 5	2,06,649 14 0	90,848	3,87,66,935 12 0	2,33,318 13 0	
Sales	1,17,883	5,60,80,350 2 11	3,13,031 9 0	1,19,190	6,53,41,104 12 0	3,47,440 12 9	
Wills	1,355	8,97,804 14 8	7,302 12 0	1,247	10,23,950 1 2	7,101 10 0	
Money Bonds	504	1,52,340 4 0	805 4 0	448	2,39,951 2 0	1,104 6 0	
Miscellaneous	21,448	1,88,79,986 10 4	78,742 15 0	24,310	1,78,00,141 6 7	83,245 3 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts as per B. Return.	...	...	47,082 7 0	...	...	59,058 13 9	
Total ...	2,26,216	11,02,49,220 8 4	6,53,614 13 0	2,36,043	12,31,72,083 1 9	7,31,269 10 6	
Total expenditure ...	...	.....	2,49,218 12 11	...	.....	2,86,933 2 9	
Net profit ...	...	.....	4,04,396 0 1	...	.....	4,44,336 7 9	

APPENDIX VII.

Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1946-47 (as per Census of 1945).

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Males	Females	Young stock				
Bangalore ..	1946-47	1,60,871	3,31,008	1,77,333	2,927	77,047	39,477	2,42,286	2,41,489	2,707	870
Kolar ..		1,70,866	1,89,866	1,12,358	4,518	59,603	34,089	4,00,505	2,34,656	1,243	693
Tumkur ...		1,95,569	2,28,245	1,29,137	6,857	58,353	36,429	6,04,314	2,64,533	1,089	463
Mysore ..		2,20,567	2,36,813	1,20,289	2,797	66,124	24,753	1,53,477	1,30,151	1,255	550
Mandya ...		1,10,100	1,37,805	61,701	2,156	59,828	29,144	2,84,021	1,16,459	701	432
Hassan ...		1,61,678	2,12,440	1,12,399	2,922	57,261	27,421	1,90,505	97,390	1,010	526
Shimoga ..		1,71,649	1,42,515	1,01,310	12,321	68,442	32,488	20,086	38,150	611	269
Chikmagalur ...		1,07,144	98,999	64,971	7,010	31,514	14,684	55,564	30,231	216	107
Chitaldrug ...		1,66,940	1,08,565	67,526	4,820	82,324	43,558	3,14,299	1,35,591	1,279	555
Total ...		14,64,884	16,86,256	9,41,024	46,328	5,60,680	2,82,042	22,65,057	1,20,810	10,111	4,465

District	Year	Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1946-47	9,279	1	1,20,787	14,002	39,874	132	1,103	26	204	24
Kolar ...		8,357	1	1,02,331	3,967	33,854	78	1,244	18	98	2
Tumkur ...		7,065	1	1,25,646	1,436	31,360	1	467	33	11	...
Mysore ...		2,018	2	1,16,382	3,783	40,005	60	475	22	9	13
Mandya ...		3,804	...	92,167	6,249	17,720	13	316	9	7	44
Hassan ...		1,409	...	96,461	893	18,560	26	325	8	2	10
Shimoga ...		799	...	7,200	2,586	29,709	103	1,588	4	8	...
Chikmagalur ...		837	7	50,477	1,735	11,788	23	105	6	4	19
Chitaldrug ...		3,979	12	65,782	3,717	25,817	8	434	22	17	1
Total ...		37,547	24	8,42,036	38,368	2,48,687	444	6,057	148	360	113

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on rolls	
Past year	Present year		1945-46	1946-47
		A.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
		(i) *Colleges.*		
10	13	Colleges for Men	5,543	6,713
3	3	Colleges for Women	724	781
1	1	Teaching College for Men	40	40
1	1	Engineering College	735	837
1	1	Agricultural College	...	39
1	1	Medical College	173	192
5	5	Oriental Colleges for Men	605	556
21	25	Total ...	7,820	9,158
		(ii) *Secondary Schools.*		
72	92	High Schools for Boys	20,316	24,564
18	20	High Schools for Girls	2,460	3,001
440	478	Middle Schools for Boys	68,004	75,201
84	92	Middle Schools for Girls	72,666	14,553
614	682	Total ...	1,03,946	1,17,319
		(iii) *New Type Middle Schools (including Upper Primary).*		
334	366	N. T. M. S. for Boys	44,531	45,797
52	60	Do Girls	7,253	7,517
386	426	Total ...	51,774	53,314
		(iv) *Lower Primary Schools.*		
7,755	8,105	Lower Primary Schools for Boys ...	3,52,541	3,86,648
431	453	Lower Primary Schools for Girls ...	38,479	42,540
8,186	8,558	Total ...	3,91,020	4,29,188
		(v) *Special Schools.*		
5	5	Training Schools for Masters	555	537
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	144	151
14	15	Industrial Schools	1,342	1,750
25	27	Commercial Schools	1,692	1,745
83	87	Sanskrit Schools	2,240	2,431
2	2	School for Deaf and Blind	97	125
1	1	Engineering School	367	402
4	4	Agricultural Schools	98	97
1	1	Medical School	212	235
20	29	Nursery Schools	1,444	1,620
7	6	Other Schools	480	366
165	180	Total ...	8,670	9,459
9,372	9,871	Total—Public institutions and direct expenditure.	5,23,230	6,18,438
		B.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
609	578	Elementary	9,668	10,014
		Total indirect expenditure ...	...	...
9,981	10,449	Grant total of all institutions and expenditure on Public Instruction.	5,32,898	6,28,452

VIII

maintained in Mysore State for the year 1946-47.

Average daily attendance		Expenditure from					
1945-46	1946-47	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,761	6,132						
679	728						
39	40						
654	586	10,10,371	...	...	6,28,861	...	16,39,232
...	34						
160	180						
468	421	64,042	12,737	...	...	15,065	91,844
6,751	8,121	10,74,413	12,737	...	6,28,861	15,065	17,31,076
18,697	22,926	3,56,778	...	1,13,861	4,10,407	24,919	9,05,965
2,270	2,738	1,59,054	4,487	...	6,199	10,489	1,80,229
55,814	61,996	11,44,466	58	...	13,466	82,845	12,40,835
10,597	12,221	2,16,873	...	...	5,946	35,584	2,58,403
87,368	99,881	18,77,171	4,545	1,13,861	4,36,018	1,53,837	25,85,432
32,294	34,337	Included under Lower Primary Schools.					
5,209	5,563						
37,503	39,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,67,797	2,78,504	52,35,285	69,790	...	3,560	...	53,08,635
28,294	32,456	10,45,879	13,958	...	...	...	10,59,837
2,96,091	3,10,960	62,81,164	83,748	...	3,560	...	63,68,472
499	474	1,45,447	...	...	...	...	1,45,447
138	134	27,983	...	...	...	...	27,983
1,160	1,382	1,05,321	...	...	...	...	1,05,321
1,453	1,580	10,419	...	...	39,402	9,165	58,986
11,821	1,998	10,465	...	...	...	...	10,465
68	91	13,900	...	...	...	...	13,900
351	379	Included under Colleges					
87	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	218	Included under Colleges					
1,051	1,203	Included under Primary Schools					
440	328	1,21,250	...	...	1,500	7,500	1,30,250
7,269	7,860	4,34,785	...	...	40,902	16,665	4,92,352
4,34,982	4,66,722	96,67,533	1,01,030	1,13,861	11,09,341	185,567	1,11,77,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	36,58,476	3,57,657	...	2,24,888	14,684	42,55,705
4,34,982	4,66,722	1,33,26,009	4,58,687	1,13,861	13,34,229	200,251	1,54,33,037

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